# LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER,

W. N. HALDEMAN ADVERTISING.

One of the most beneficent effects of the r cent election, and one for which our people strengthening of the bonds of the Union-the more close and firm riveting of those links that federacy. Jealousies that before existed have Union parties who mus' ever be bitterly a tago- he feel b ek into her arms and expired. nistic to each other, still there are hearts in both ortions of the country, in the North and the

The South has ascertained that it has friends stand by and defend its rights at every hazard, and nuder all emergencies. It is evident that the country must continue united and prosperous so long as there are brave and eloquent men ready to breast the angry tide of fanaticism, and beat back its dark waves. The unselfish course of the old l'ne Whigs in the last canvas is also calculated to inspire confidence in the perpetu-

love the whole nation with the loval devotion of

gratitude to Gov. Willard, of Indiana, for his in- tol. defatigable services. We also notice that the citizens of Mis-issippi have held a public meeting at substance of the resolutions.

ne of our institutions in the fearful crisis hrow. which the country has recently passed, by the Hea. A. P. Willard, Governor elect of the State of Indiana, and the Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of the State of Illinois, and being anxions to reader to those distinguished individuels some snitable testimonial of the high appreciation in which they are held by the people of the South, for their gloilous efforts to sustain the Constitution and the Union, in Advance of the sections and treasurable feating in the contract of the sections and treasurable feating in the contract of the sections and treasurable feating in the section of the sections and the sections are the sections and the sections and the sections are the sections and the sections and the sections are the sections and the section of the sections and the section of the section the sectio of the sectional and treasonable fanaticisms

This is but a proper tribate to the srduous and patriotic labors of the gentlemen named, and if it be possible for them to accept the flattering tender, we doubt not but that much will have been done towards cementing the bonds of the Union and inculcating brotherly respect for the as the impression is pretty general that a new representatives and the people of different sections. It is likewise a source of gratification to observe the moderate and tractable course of the they are conciliatory and disposed for peace .- more was called to the Chair, and H. Cummin after the 4th of March.

## Protecting Raspberry Plants in

All the improved and most delicious varieties of the raspherry are not sufficiently lardy to our climate. It is not so much the degree of erature sufficiently high as to excite the flow which the speakers were greeted. of sap, to a degree so cold as to suddenly congeal the circulating juices and to destroy the vitality of the germ of the fruit.

The most profitable variety of the raspberry now cultivated for the New York market, is the of art. true Rod Antwerp. This, with all the newly imported kinds, such as the Fastolf, Franconia. Knevett's Giant, &c., requires winter protection. This is the reas n why these rich varieties, after having been procured at a high cost, are abandoned by so many cultivators as worthless

the view to being covered in winter, but little labor will be required, compared with the profitable returns that may be expected from them.

None but the wild or native kinds and the common red of the country are sufficiently hardy to withstand our fickle winters. With proper cultivation and winter protection

York market, frequently yields a profit of \$500 The following is the usual method of covering

plants and shorten those that are left to bear about one-third of their length. One person then bends down the canes on the line of the rows-

Along the Hudson river and in the neighbor hood of Nawburg, N. Y., immense quantities

In a letter from Chas. Downing, Esq., of Newburg, we have been favored with the methodemployed by Mr. Natha iel Hallock, an extensive cultivator of Milton, N. Y., whe covered his plants last fall with the plow.

Mr. H. says: "My method of covering rapsberries previous to this season has been to hend the canes down and hold them with the foot and then draw the dirt over them with the hoe to the depth of two or three inches To do this properly in this way, including the plowing, requires season we have covered them with a plon. We were driven to it by necessity. The very unf.vorable weather and the repeated rains have kept no so far behind with our other farm work that last week snow came upon us with the most of our raspberries still standing unprotected The method ws adopted was to use a steady pair of oxen and large plow; the oxen were mode to walk with the rows between than, and were driven slowly and steadily along; a man walked on the right side of the plow and gathered the plants with his hands and pressed them down before the mouldboard which covers them. The plow returns on the opposite side of the row, a man following with a long handled shovel and

completes the work. This method I believe, covers them as effects ally, and with as little injury to the plants as is generally done by hand. A man with a team and two hands will cover in this way two acres in a day At present it promises to be a grea

saving of time and labor. The work should now be done without delay

ARTESIAN WELLS .- A New Orleans paper notices the return of a U.S. officer of Enginee: from the plains of New Mexico and Texas, where he has been engaged with a company of men for two years past sinking Artesian Wells. About \$40,000 has been spent in the experiment, and it has proved a fai ure. The borings were 860 feet, but the water, in no instance, it seems could be brought to within 100 feet of the surfoce. Gypsum-crstacious marl, was found in

The battalion of Syrian Camels imported i our army, it is said, are flourishing in Texas and are rapidly improving in discipline under the command of an intelligent graduate at West

persons smoking hams to throw upon the fire skippers. It is worth trying, anyhow.

SAD .- The New York papers of Tuesday give ecounts of a very melaneholy affair, in which two residents of Kingston, L. I., were concerned. t appears that Dr. J. H. Bogardus, of Kingston has been engaged to be married to Miss Isahalla Hamilton, of the same place, for over two years. Two distinct days had been fixed for their mariage, but both times deaths of relatives ocentred. and instead of attending a " arriage ceremony, the parties went on each occasion to a funeral. Recently Dr. Bogardus himself was taken ill, should feel duly grateful, is the inevitable and becoming low spirited, imagined that he would die before another day was fixed. Last Monday he came to New York city and was athave so long held us together as a compact con- tended at the Girard House by a physician, who, seeing the state of his mind, urged him to been universally dissipated. The disaffection of send for Miss Hamilton. This was done and par ies has been healed. Respect has taken the they were married at his room Monday. After place of hatred; and though it is evident that the ceremony he said he thought he would get there exists in the two great sections of the up, but in attempting to rise, assisted by his wife,

IMPROVING THE OHIO RIVER .- One of our river exchanges says that of all the plans yet angges-South-the East and the West, that pu'sate as one, that sre animated by the same ho, es-that ted for the improvement of navigation in the Ohio, the good old fashioned mode is best. Introduce once more that venerable and popular, and withal juicy institution, "Rai "-a positive and champions at the North who are prepared to necessity to the river as well as to the umbrella maker, and you have the thing done to perfection. Squirt the protoxide copiously and grumbling will cease as unturally as a pig will silence his squealing when doused a generous supply of swill fluid. As for the lock and dam arrangement, continues our cotemporary, we can only ear of it in the graphic language of an honest but earnest old boatman, 'locks and dams be d-d.'

SCICIDE BY AN ARMY OFFICER .- We find in We are gratified to see that the South is not the Lockport Couvier an account of the suicide slow to recognize the merits and just deserts of on Sunday last, near Geneva, of Lieut. Truman those who risked every personal honor and ad- K. Walbridge, 4th Artillery, U. S. A. Lieut. vantage at home, that they might sustain the | W. had been ordered to his post in Florida after tion, the nationality of the Democratic a brief leave of absence. He left for New York, party, and incidentally the rights of the Sou hern but returned to Geneva, and put an end to his States. Kentucky has already manifested her life, as stated, by shooting himself with a pis-

GREAT HALL OF BOGUS MONEY .- Yesterday Jackson, the capital of the State, and passed a man named Daniel Preston offered a fifty co. res plutions complimentsty to Gov. Willard, and lar note at the jewelry store of Julius Mendel Hon. W. A Richardson. The following is the which turned out to be broken or spurious. An officer was sent for, and Mr. Bligh having ar-WHEREAS, The people of the State of Mississippi belng dnly impressed with a sense of the great services rendered to the Constitution and the Cusion by the manly, patriotle and chivstrons defunct bank in Georgia were found on his person; also five handred dollars of counterfeit money. He was bodged in iail to await an examination before the Police Court this morning. It is forunate that this fellow with his heavy cargo of ogus money was arrested before the communi had suffered by his spoilations.

ADMITTED TO BAIL -By referring to the police with which they were surrounded, therefore,
Resolved, That the Hon. A. P. Willard and the
Hon. Wm A. Richardson be isvited to visit the
city of Jackson on the 23d day of December next,
during the session of the Legislature.
Resolved, That suitable arrangements be made

Resolved. That suitable arrangements or made

of \$1.500, to answer to whatever charge the to give to those distinguished gentlemen a public reception, such as will be compatible with their high position and creditable to the State.

Grand Jury will bring. The bail was promptly given.

NEW CENTS .- The Hon. James Guthrie. Sec. retary of the Treasury, states that "no authorit" was given by Congress at the last ression for the issue of new cent coins," consequently nonhave been made. This announcemen' is made ceut coin was about to be issued from the mint.

REPUBLICAN MEETING -Pursuant to notice, a Richmond Enquirer and other leading Scuthern Republican meeting was held in the City Hall of journals, since the election of Mr. Buchanan .- | Covington Wednesday night. About one hun-Before, they were for war to the knife. Now, dred persons were in attendance. J. R. Whitte-The troubled elements are becoming peaceful and elected Secretary. A committee of threecalm everywaere. We auticipate our coun- Messrs. N. R. Norton, Riahard Everson and try entering upon a genuine era of good feeling Thos Mitchell-reported a constitution for a Republican Association, which, being organized, Tenth (Ky ) Congressional District." The Republican platform made at Philadelphia was adopted as the creed of the Ass ciation .withstand the great and constant variations of Speeches were made by Mr. Andrews, of Covington, and Messrs. David Fisher and James Elcold in winter which generally produces the injury, as it is the frequent variations from a tem-

Mr. S. W. Price, formerly of this city, has just completed a full length portrait of Millard Fillmore. It was painted for a K. N. club at Clerksville, Te. n., and is said to be a fine work

IMPORTANT TO INSURANCE AGENTS, AND COMfor the benefit of the fund for disabled firemen is being contributed to by our citizens with characteristic generosity, and promises to be patronized very I berally. But there is one class in our ommunity who have not vet manifested any interest in the noble enterprise. We allude to the Insurance Companies and agents. They are particularly concern d in the complete and effiient organization of the fire department, and should be especially careful to assist in the present philanthropie scheme.

John M. Clayton graduated at Yale Colthe Red Antwerp cultivated and sold in the New lege, Connecticut, in 1815, in the same class with the Hons, Truman Smith, of Cornecticut; Thos. A. Marshall, of Kontucky; Isaac E. Holmes, of South Caroline, and Orien Fowler, of Massachuthe plants in the fall: Take up all the superfluors | setts, members of Congress, and also James G. Pereival, the poet.

PITTSBUEO IN STATU QUO .- Trade is reprented as very dull at Pittsburg, in consequence and two other persons, one on each side, throws of the very low water in the Ohio. Apprehenon dirt suffic ent to cover them to the depth of sions are entertained that the winter may close in before there is any change for the better. The apprehension of such a result gives a tin c of gloom to mere antile prospects there, and while ate cultivated, and the plants protected in this looking at it momentarily, as a probable contingency, the Gazette says, the mind instinctively turas away from it as too serious and painful for contemplation. The warehouses are full of good and manufacturers awaiting shipment.

A NOVEL SUIT .- The Buffalo papers notice Dr. J. D. Hill has proc\_red a mandamus, sum moning the Erie County Medical Society, to appear at Angelica, Alleghany county, on the 1st of December, and show cause why he should not be reinstated in his membership in that body This suit is looked upon as important by th from six to eight days to cover an acre. But this society, and it will test their legal power to discipline refractory members.

> Col. E. H. McDonald, formerly of this ity, left Mobile for Niearagua on the 23d inst., with a company of men.

Cows roa Work -One man in California lowed seventy-five agree with a cor team, and at the same time milked them every day.

METHODISTIC.-Mesers. Kirk & Clarke have eceived the agency in this city for the sale of the publications of the Southern Mcthodist Book Concern. All the works published by that exensive establishment may be found at the book store on Fourth street in the Mozart building.

HEAVY Loss .- Twelve of the superb capitals which were to surmount the great columns in the rotunda of the new custom house at New Orleans, costing \$8,000 cach, were lost recently in the steamship Oliphant.

I'l e steamer Emigrent has been sold a St. Louis, for \$34,000, to Captains Terrell and

Day laborers are very scarce in Mobile nd men are refusing to work for less than sev enty-five dollars per month.

The Bowling Green Gazette says: "A lot f heavy hogs was sold on Monday at 4c gross. lessrs. Quigley & Co are paying 41c ne. But ew have been brought in, and killing has been artially suspended in consequence of the warm

The Russellville Revald says: "A runawa egro man, in 'he castern part of the county, on st Saturday, drowned himself in a large pond, o escape being taken by some gentlemen who

MURDEREA ARRESTED .- A man named John Molsby, was arrested in Memphis on the 20th, for the murder of a man in Leavenworth, Kancasionally a handful of China berries, which, sas Territory, named D. Neal. He is charged he says, will be an effectual preventive against with the commission of a murder near Macon, Ga., soms time since.

VOTE OF ILLINOIS-OFFICIAL. Indiana-Official. PRESIDENT. GOVERNOR FILLM'E

Counties 2042 1425 1644 278 1510 235 112 257 228 2778 546 763 372 866 1165 1785 1167 107 331 2688 105,314 96,190 37,451 106,613 111,372 19,241 The Revival of Know-Nothing-We see that several parties of young men in our city, possessing zeal without knowledge, and

entbusiasm without discretion, are resolving

themselves in the favor of a re-organization of

whelmingly routed at the late Presidential elec-

tion. All this is very foolish and absurd in the

It has been sufficiently demonstrated that the

metices and most of the purposes of the Know

othing party deprive it entirely of the sympa-

iv of every man who possesses a spark of the

body of a bstautial and intelligent voters in fa-

for of the hest and most truly American eandi-

dates nominated by either party, it might have

worked some harm to party organizations, but

used to shackle voters together in masses to

make them the bond s'aves of ambitious second

and third rate politicians, a weapon to be used

in the dark with an Ishmaelitish aim, then it lost

a l claim even to respectful consideration. And

unwritten ereed, and carried its intolerance so

organs, with a rancor and a meanness quite

roversy, a man on the mere pretence that he

which those who made it knew to be without a

tion was welcomed by all its members, and ac

the purpose for which it was uttered, then

Know Nothingism took its place aming vile

things that are only to be thought of with loath-

Know Nothingism is dead; it is high time

that its honest votaries should hury it. Months

ago, as our readers may remember, we spoke of

this Dark Lantern organization as in fact ex-

tinct-at least in so far that there was no longer

need to consider it as one of the great political

powers of the country. The miserable show

which it has just made-except on the debatable

ground of Maryland-was therefore not unex-

pected by us; though we hardly looked for such

an atter crushing as it has received in New

York and the New England States. Away with

. Wo may lament the evils which may result

from the wrong-headed and suicidal use of the

right of suffrage. We believe that there are

practical remedies; but whether so or not, the

evils themselves are a thousand times in re en-

durable than this proscriptive secret oath-bound

RELATIVE RANK OF CITIES,-The number of

rotes east in the different cities at the late Presi-

lential election, affords a pretty fair test of their

elative rank in white population. The following

table shows the vote of nincteen of the principal

citles, and though not all official is substantially cor-

Brooklyn,

Boston,

Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis,

Albauy, Newsrk, N. J., New Orleans, Milwaukiee, R. chester, Louisville,

the general result is as follows:

iving a per centage of 49 deaths out of Treated Homopathically,

giving 71 as the per centage of deaths.

ne death of Judge Larue, of New Orleans

reached us by mail on Surday in the N. O. papers of the 18th, and by telegraph only one day

after. We expect to see the time, if nothing

We are indebted to the Associated Press for

similar dispatch. Also for a few lines by tel-

graph concerning the gale at Chicago, the full

articulars of which received by mail, we had

The Daily Washington Organ, after sink-

ing \$20,000, has been discontinued. It was

the national exponent of the Know Nothing

party. The Daily Dispatch, in New York,

of the same parly, is discontinued also.

ton Rouge Gazette, died on the 19th inst.

which attempted to be the Metropolitan organ

Joseph N. Eve a member of the last Legis-

ature from Owsley county, died a few days since.

THurley's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy

for Scrofula, or any form of skin disease arising

George C. McWhorter, editor of the Ba-

254.788

Treated Allopathically,

published the day previous.

New Haven,

when it made religious proscription a part of its

22.386 the Know-Nothing party, which was so over-Buchanan's plurality over Fremont is 24,296, and his majority over Fremont and Fillmore together is 1,910. The aggregate vcte is 235,434.

In counting the voice we have tak in that given for Firth on the Buchanan electoral ticket, for Perker on the Fremont ticket, and for Thompson on the Fillmore ticket. Owing to blunder, in printless that all lies and some of the licket the vate tun evenly. Dunn, elect r for the State at the Fillmore ticket, falls several lundred hompson. There is but little difference in hann and Fremont tickets.

#### evenness of the vote arises mainly from badly printed ackets and tally lists.—Ind. State Journal. Official Vote of Ohio.

l	Counties. F	remont.	Bachauan.	Fillmor
ł	Adams	1407	1790	278
ı	Allea	1415	1508	94
ı	Ashland		2086	39
ł	Ashtabula		975 1350	252 154
1	Athers	2299 912	1604	88
ł	Belmont	1917	2806	1756
1	Brown	1785	2700	438
1	Butler	2301	3509	296
1	Carroil	1750	1255	87
ı	Champaign	1995	1711 1533	320 168
ļ	Clark	2188	2741	781
1	Clermout	2117	1170	240
1	Columbiana	3516	2497	96
Ì	Coshecton	2162	2281	56
	Crawlord	1695	2154	32
	Cuyahogs	6360 2086	4446 1988	296 209
ı	Defiance	821	895	33
Ì	Deliware		1649	239
ļ	Erle	2258	1377	75
į	Fairfield		3233	711
	Fayette		880 3791	373 574
	Franklin	. 3468 . 1:98	772	64
	Gallia	610	1341	1206
	Geauga		575	58
	Greeue	. 3032	1465	214
	Guernsey	2392	1932	210 5680
	Hamilton	. 9345 . 1773	13051 1944	37
	H rdin		882	82
	Harrison		1473	110
	Henry	. 567	655	22
	Highland		2140	894
	Hocking		1454 2103	115
	Holmes		1709	54
	Jackson	. 939	1383	416
	Jefferson		1991	254
	Kaox		2437	124
	Lake	. 2371	623 1150	902
	Lawrence Licking	. 743 . 3027	3371	417
	Logan		1329	267
	Lorain	. 3604	1429	54
f	Lucas	. 1639	1866	486
	Madlson		656 1937	478
	Mahoning Marion		1275	4
	Medina	2635	1572	28
	Meigs	. 1998	1603	344
,	Mercer	. 629	1159	114
2	Miami	. 3171	1988 2812	159 413
,	Monroe		4295	391
	Morgan		1669	201
	Morrow	. 2031	1667	98
ſ	Muskingum	. 3172	3391	1095
	Noble	. 1603	1337 47 <b>7</b>	154
	Ottowa	497	170	5
	Perry		1847	492
*	Pickaway	. 1724	2067	362
7	Pike		1175	375
6	Portage	2983	2072 1561	273
	Putnam	790	1116	4
	Richland	. 2726	2909	53
2	Ross	. 2436	2691	. 589
	Saudusky	. 1548	1599 1653	1321
D	Scloto	2265	2605	103
	shelby	. 1356	1449	127
9	Stark	. 3770	3633	29
d	Summit	. 3185	1746	74
	Trumbull	. 4049	2656 1920	18
e	Unlon.		1055	263
_	Vanware	759	789	39

170,903 187,497 16.594 The Reported Great Lake in Africa Nowhere

Explorations and Discoveries during four years randerings in the wilds of Southwestern Africa

C. J. Anderson has put un end to a lie which was beginning to gain credence among us. African Mis ionaries penetrating some little distant lawards from the Southwestern side of the cont ent, recently brought information, which they re cived second hand from Arab travelers, of a vas resh water lake far in the interior, described a carate survey would c rrect tic extreme fright er, bas spared us forther excitement. The lake ever, bas spared as further excitement. The lake tunns out to be a mirage—a mythus with the smallest eor ceivable nucleus of fact. On the very spot occupied by this great blue leech—long. E. from Greenwich 23, lat 20, 21—be found a small speck of bitter wa'er (not fresh,) something more than 29 miles seross, or the size of Lough Corrib in Galway. So perishes a phan om which has excited Longon geographers for a whole season.

TT Seven thousand live turkeys and 3,000 chickens from Upper Canada arrived at Boston on the 20th inst., by railroad.

The principal hotel and largest s'ore in Rockford, Ia., were burned down on Tuesday night last. The fire originated in t! e hotel.

The Russellville Herald mentions hogs from an impure state of the blood. It is exten- Many barrels of oil are thus secured. eing offered at \$4 25 net in that place, and that sively used throughout the country, and everysome persons demanded higher figures.

Artificial Manures-The Refuse | now used, and to the immense quantity of gu- | The Older U. S. Senator.-The death of of Pork Houses, &c.

on the farms and earefully husbanded and returned to the soil, a variety of artificial manures are made use of. Some of the establishments employed in the manufacture of these manures are very extensive, and in which a large amount of capital is some times employed. The manuses generally manufactured are Proudr tts, Gadou and Superphosphate of Lime.

The manufacture of poudrette and gadou was irst established in Paris, and it has since attracted the attention of the most eminent chemsts who have rendered essential aid by throwing new and important light upon its manufac- portions as those of wheat and other leading ure. It is now extensively manufactured in various parts of Europe, and several establishments have been erected in this coun ry for the ourpose, but one of which, we believe, is now successful operation. This is the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," situated about three miles from the city of New York, where an extensive and profitable business is carried on.

Proud ette is composed chiefly of the conten f the city vaults, or night soil. This is dried pans and mixed up with various substances, such as charred earth, charcoal, gound peat and and plaster and reduced to a highly concentrated, dry, inodorous manure, which otherwise emains one of the greatest nuisances of a city.

Gadou is the name of a manure extensively ased in Flemish husbandry, in a liquid form, and is applied before and alter planting, or unon rass lands, with better effect than even poulrette. This kind of manure is highly valuable on account of the large proportion of nitrogen is

When the Tanufacture of poudrette was first stroduced in France the liquid portions were allowed to go to waste. A manufactory has since een es ablished at Montfaueon, near Paris. where the urine is secured and conver'ed into sulphate of ammonia, and, calculating its value according to the amount of nitrogen it contains is found to be worth, to agriculture, nearly three times the value of the poudrette. At this establishment six hundred cubic yards of night

oil is received daily. Superphosphace of Lime .- Bones have long een used in England, and other portions of Euope, as a fertilizer. For this purpose, not only the bones from the butchers, dead animals from the city and farm, but the battle fields have been gleaned, for the bones of the men that have been slain. These are ground to different degrees of ineness, and sometimes added to the soil in the orm of phosphate of lime. More recently sulhuric acid (cil of vitriol) has been applied to the one meal, and the compound is then called uperphospate of lims. This is no v manufacured, and sold in large quantities, both in Euope and America.

Raw bones, or those from which the gelatine s not been extracted -either in cooking or by e glue makers - are best for manure. But even leined hones, the refuse of animal charcoat repared for the sugar refiners, makes valuable nanure, and the charred bones, after having been used in the sugar houses, when mixed with the cum and other impurities arising in the process mericanism of which its organs prate so loudof sugar refining, is still more valuable as a fer-Had it kept to the purpose of its originators, and continued to throw the weight of a large

Bones have been shipped from New Orleans, and other American ports, to England, for the ourpose of being manufactured into bone manure But sines their value has become known upon none to the country. Bn: when it became a the worn out lands of the Atlantic States, they distinct party and a secret one, a power to be are now shipped there and manufactured in large antities and find a ready sale

Guano.-The discovery of guano has produced wonderful revolution in the agriculture of America as well as of Europe. For many years, ands in Maryland, V.rginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, hardly paid the cost of ultivation, so much reduced bad they become by an injudicious and wasteful course of cultivafar as to denounce and abuse by its principal ion; but these same lands now, by the applicaion of gusno, are made to vield two, three, and without parallel in the history of political coneven four times as much, with the same labor, as was at one time a Roman Catholic-a pratence they did without the guano. Those who have not had occasion to look into the subject will be urpr sed to learn to what extent this manure shadow of foundation-and when this vituperapipped to this country and to Europe, from the posits on the coasts of Africa and Peru. complished with those to whom it was addressed

Guano is the concentrated excrement of fish ating birds. It is found in various pa ts of the vorld-upon desert headlands, and on the low slands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, where the birds have had undisputed possession for endless ages of time. The island of Ichabo or the coast of Africa furnished the first mano tha was introduced into the United States, but the argest portion from this islan I was taken to Engand. The supply from this source is now en tirely exhausted. The chief supply is now deived from the Chincha Islands. These islands. three in number, are situated between latitudes 13° and 14°, and about 12 miles from the coast of Peru, in the bay of Pisco. The guano from the coast of Peru is the best that has been discovered, from the fact that it never rai's there and all the essential portions of these vest de posits remain unwashed and pure for ages, un i the accumulation upon the largest of these islands is estimated in some places at three hundred fee leep. This island is about 11-2 :n length an rom 1-2 to } of a mile in width. The other two slands lie South of this, and are within half a mile of each other. Off the North coast of Peare the Lobos Islands, two in number, which lso afford a considerable supply of grano. These deposits are dry and solid, and require to be broken up with picks. It is then wheeled to the edge of the island and conveyed to the ship's

hold through a canvas chute or funnel. In a private letter, received by the Boste Traveler, from these islands, dated 19th of Feb. 1855, it is stated that there were then loading a these islands (the Chineha's) one hundred as ently vessels, varying in size from 300 to 2,20" tons burden, everaging probably 800 tons. The average time for loading one of these vessels is about forty days. The exportation of guano from these islands is estimated at 1,000 tons a day and at this rate the entire supply would be ex-

hausted in ten years. The loading and trimming of the ships with his material is one of the most unhealthy and exhausting labors that man is required to perform. The work is done by convicte from Peru. of the French Government, aunonnees that Dr. nd by Chinamen who have been stolen or decoy Mabblt, a homopathist, has been created Knight ed from their homes for the purpose, and are oomed to become a sacrifice to this labor in a inguished success in treatment of cholera in Borew years. From the large amount of dust and leaux. Dr. M. has collected the results of the two nonia given off in handling gusno, it is impos ystems of treatment of cholera in different places sible for these men to remain below the deck of the ship more than ten minutes at a time. Many of these pour wretches commit suicide rather than undergo the suffering to which they are

oomed. The quantity of guano imported into th Inited States may now be set down at about 201,000 tons annually, this at \$55 a ton (which ountry \$ 1,000,000 for imported manure-inor han equal to half the average amount of all the grain we export. For a comparatively new untry this is a startling fact.

If by following an improper system of cultiation, for so short a period in the few Atla ti States such an amount is required for the purchase of foreign manures, what will be the condition of the whole country when brought and Vice President. inder cultivation fifty years hence, if the same aprovident system of cultivation is continued, fifer these deposits are exhausted! These are

every farmer in the land. Artificial Guano is now manufactured to the United States, from fish. On Rhode Island, Long Island and in some parts of New Jersey, the manufacture of manure is extensive ly earried on. Menhaden, or bony fi h, which are taken in seins, frequently a million at a hanl, is the kind usually employed, after having obtained the oil from th m, by a steaming process .-

where regarded as a safe and valuable medicine. ome of the various forms of artificial manura be present.

ano imported into this country for the purpose The long settlement of the European coun- of impressing upon the minds of our Western to he members of the United States Senate, and tries and the exhausting system of cultivation farmers the importance of saving materials that to the point of seniority. The National Intelliformerly practiced by the farmers, hav rendered are now allowed to go entirely to waste, materials gencer states that Mr. Crittenden, of this State

Refuse of Pork Houses .- The blood, intestines

the steaming process, for extracing the lard or oi.. Al these may be used to the best advantage in the manufacture of man re. Blood is one of the most concentrated fertilizing materials within our reach. Blood and flesh in their chemical constituents are slmost precisely the same, and in nearly the same pro-

products of the farm. To secure the blood at the pork houses a tank may easily be sunk under the pistform of each killing apartment, and al the blood conveyed into them, and afterwards hauled into the coun try and manufactured into manure.

A company has recently been incorporated in Eng'and for the manufacture of what is called The Patent Nitro Phosphate or Blood Manure. For market garden purposes nothing can be more valuable than blood, if incorporated with the proper materials. The intestines and other fleshy parts of the waste of the pork houses will require a longer period to be fully decomposed

To render these substances available as inanure they should be incorporated fully, in proper proportions with psats, scrapings of partly deeaved leaves and surface soil from the woods. turf from the road sides and fence corners, and the like. If the turf was partially chared it would be better. These materials should be stacked up in masses, or deposited in pits, sheltered from the rain, in the pr portion of one load of blood, intestines, &c., to five or six of peat or scrapings and be thoroughly mixed and allowed to lay until composition has fully taken place before it is applied to the land.

The bones of the heads, after having been steamed are easily pulverised-these and the remaining flesh may be treated in a similar manner as the blood, &c. The bones of the feet and egs are harder and are worth grinding and applying to the land in the form of phosphate o ime, o; they may be mixed with earthy matter until the flesh is fully decomposed and then spplied to the land whole. These bony parts afford the best manure for vineyards that can be applied to them. A vincyard properly trenched, with a good dressing of these bones deposited near the bottom of the trenched soil would be twice as long, and be double as productive as one

The hair and scrapings of hogs is also a con centrated and most valuable manure that will last miny years, and when not manufac ured for (ther purposes should never be allowed to go to waste.

Although much of our land is comparatively new, yet there is much that is greatly exhausted and without a reform in the me hod in treating it, all will ultimably become worn out. It i then of the utmost importance that every mate rial that can be obtained in the form of manurshould be carefully husbanded and applied to

THE HOR KILLING THIS SEASON-THE MAR KET. - The bog slangbtering and packing this season commenced rather earlier than last and The market, as we anticipated, has not only as sumed a firmer tone, but prices have advanced, with sales Saturday evening of hogs at \$5 75a 5 85 and \$6 net, for heavy hogs. We also hear of a sale of 1.000 barrels of mess pook at \$15.50 per bbl. The advance is predicated upon the deficiency of hoge, the high price of corn, and a

etter feeling in the Cincinnati market Tee actual number of hors slaughtered this season, up to last evening, the number killed yesterday, and the hogs left over in jen, as ob tained from the various packers, is subjoined:

PACKERS. KILLED TOTAL YESTERDAY. KILLED. TOTAL IN PAN Hall, Hant & Co 2,300 nffm'n H'mltn v Co 869 4,250 N Albany (estimated) --73.969 13,730 7,890

By this, it will be seen that the slaughter and cints this season, as compared with last, show a deficiency up to this period of 26,716 hogs at this point. This fact has no doubt had a marked influence upon the market Prices last year at this time for hogs were from 41 to 5c, with corn selling at 75e per bushel.

At Cincinnati, as we learn from the Gazette of aturday, the market was firm, with sale s of 2,500 ogs at \$5 85a6 00. Provisions had improved, t were relatively lower han hogs, ith sales of lard in barrels at 10 c. Mess pork is dull at \$15 00.

St. Louis papers of Friday quote sa'es of hogs at 5.5le. At Quincy and at Hannibal prices were at 5c; but at Palmyra hogs were selling at 4+c.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) Standard says tha Quigley & Co., of that place, had purchase 10,066 hogs chiefly at \$5 net. Other parties had pur hased 9,900 hogs in the same district, making about 20,000 hogs to be packed there this season. The bighest price paid wss \$5 net.

A STATE WITHOUT TAXES .- The State of Texas finances. She is the envy of the country. Her Comptroller, in a recent report, presents the folwing fittering picture of her condition: The tate is out of debt, with a surplus of over \$1,000, 000 in the Treasury, a permanent five-per-cen public domain, estimated at one handred millions of acres, which, if judiciously used, wou'l subserve all the purposes of internal improvements required by the State, and a tax lighter than is imposed on any other people, and which is adequate to all the wants of the government. The aggregate amount of taxable property la

very nearly \$150,000,000, being an increase of \$22,500,000, over th previous year The present financial condition of the State is highly sat stactory, and calculated to inspire confi-State is pledged, and which will enhance the value of all she now possesses fourfold.

VOTE OF NORTH C.ROLINA .- GOV. Bragg, C North Cirolina, announces that returns of the late election for Presidential electors in that s about the price charged) will take out of our State have been received from all the counties except New Hanover. The vote stan is: Buchanan 46,764; Fillmore 36,309. The vote of the State shows a falling off of 17,394 Gilmer received 8,075 more votes than Fillmore, and Bragg 9,319 more than Buchanan. The Governor notifies the Democratic electors to assemble in Raleigh on the 3.1 of December next, to form an electoral college and to vote for a l'resident

arger by many thousands this year than the last, ewing to the augmented facilities brough; into requisition, and the im nense transportation of free matter. The expenses must continue to onsiderable extent in England, France and also swell annually, until the Department is relieved from the burthen of service for the whole governmental establishment, and the Increasing abuse of the franking privilege, even under the present rates of postage.

Han bills are being circulated in Carroll county, Ky., giving notice of a public mesting at Carrollton, on Saturday, Dec. 6, for the purpose under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor. I ol forming an agricultural society. All are invi- promises to be a vs.y substantial and lasting We have at considerable length altuded to ted to attend. Several speakers are expected to structure—something in advance of the presen.

Mr. Clayton has very naturally directed attention it necessary to employ every possible means to which may be o'tained, for the present, in great is now the "Fa her" of that distinguished bedy, restore the fertility of those lands, in order to abundance, espable of affording an artificial gu- having entered it on the 4th of March, 1817 .-sustain the large and increasing population. sno equal in its fertilizing qualities to that ob- He resigned his seat, however, on several occathrown away, the bones and muscles of the 1843. He is now in his third term. The Hon. heads and feet, after having been submitted to Lewis Cass commenced with the 4th March, 1845, and resigned in 1848, when nominated for the Presidency. He is in his second term, which will be closed on the 3d March, 1957.further back than the 3d March 1945.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT .- The City Couneil at its last session adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Monsarrat, raising a committee consistarticles all seasons of the year. It is surpri ing hat our community has not long since awakened o a seuse of the importance to the welfare and prosperity of our city, in opening up the resonress of Kentucky in this partioular, and we sin-

That efficient officer, Robt. Seay, return-J on Friday from Indiana, where he had been fier some runaway slaves. He caught up with a g.ng of five at Bedford, Ind., and after a deserate fight captured two of them. Such was cave the town with his prisoners and walk, that a ne should be too proud to apprecate. hrough the night fifteen miles along the line of he railroad. The negroes had free passes, had ought tickets over the New Albany road in this eity, and had written directions as to their line f travel in Indiana. They belonged in this city and Franktort.

INTERESTING STATISTICES. - For the following uation of each item of taxation in the city of the pleasures of winter in one of his most elegant uisvilla and Jefferson county, we are indebted odes. Nor did he forget animal comforts, for be onr excellent Sheriff W.S. D. MEGOWAN, Esq 276,796 acres of land, value, 8,240 town lots, value, ,339 slaves, value, ,351 horses and mares, value,

969 mnles, value 20 jennies, vsluc, 8,536 cattle, value, 1,005 stores, vsluc, alte under the equalization law, Total value as above, Number of hogs over six months old,
White males over 21 years, sre reported a
Slaves under 16 years old, at
Studs, Jacks and Bulle (and rates per
season at \$90)
Children between 6 and 19 years old, at
Tayern Rennes 2:

Favern licences, at Valuation 1935 was \$47,031,150 \$ 2,477,632

A Remedy without an Equal. There has never been a medicine introduced hich has gained the wide spread popularity Hog Kittlag. and approbation of all classes of the community as Hurley's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is slanghtered porkers. Now through night and day is known in every section of the Union, not only as | the air charged with the dying squeaks of overthe best preparation of Sarsaparilla manufae- grown pigs that ones rooted largely in the mud of tured, but likewise the most reliable curative agent for Sero'ula, Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumaism, Diseased Liver, Bronchitis or any form of

There is now building at East Boston an et deep, with long sharp ends, slightly concave waterlines, and a semicircular stern. She will be ready for launching in December. She Moses and the prophets Christians and Gentiles eat will be ship-rigged. She is intended as a yac'it swine, and hogs pl y a leading part in the comfor the Viceroy of Egypt, who had ber built in merce of our nation. the United States, upon the presumption that he be produced in either England or France.

WEECE OF THE LYONNAIS. - The steamship farion returned to New York vests day and eports an unsuccessful search after the wreck of he Lyonnais, and the boats and erew containing er passengers and crew. Unless they have een picked up by vessels outward bound, sll ope of their rescue must be given up, and tha oss of over one hundred souls added to the massive casualties of the year. The Marion experienced stormy weather during the v hole time

A public meeting held in Little Rock, Arkaness, recommended to the Legislature the passage of a law prohibiting all free negroes om coming to or settling in that State.

.7 The St. Louis Republican says that a con agious disease has been prevailing to a limited extent in one of the lower wards of that city, and calls the attention of the city sutherities to

ACCIDENT. - An employee in J. Milt. Moora's great steam bakery, corner of Main and Twelfth streets, of the name of Sc' neider, had his righ

17 Milk sicknes is pravailing to a consideraole extent in the vicin.ty of New Harmony,

A PARACHEA MARRIED IN HIS OWN PULPIT. The congregation of the Cumberland Presbytean Church was almost startled out of its proiety last evening by a very unusual incident at occurred just before the close of the services Rev. Mr. Newman the pastor of the church, havg preached a very effective discourse, descened from the pulpit and walking out into the midst of the congregation, selected a roung lady who had consented to become his help-meet The coupls then proceeded to the pulpit where hey wers immediately joined in the holy bonds wedlock.

This was a very unusual occurrence; but one hat we trust will prove salutary to the congreation and the pastor.

nicago has provided for the purchase and devery of 3,000 cords of wood at cost, for the ise of the poor the ensuing winter. The different lines of railroads second this ply of land warrants in excess of the deman

to the city free.

THANKSOIVING GIFTS .- The Directors of the Buying. Beston and Worcester Railroad presented to dence in its ability to earry out the grant schemes such of the large number of employees upon of Internal improvement to which the aid of the that road, a turkey for Thanksgiving Day. In Boston, more than five hundred destitute families were furnished with a Thanksgiving dinner

> from the donations of the wealthy A NEW PAPER .- We understand that arra the establishment in this city of a new daily paper to advocate the doctrines of Kno v Nothingor rather of Unionism, as that is the new shape the party is taking. The Journal is considered too heavy and dull. A sittle light artillery is wanted.

The Electors for the State of Kentucky eet in Frankfort on Wednesday to cast their rotes for President and Vice President. This is the first time since the reorganization of parties that Kentucky has cast her vote for the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party. The lectors also choose at their meeting a messenger bear the vote to Washington-sn office of no ittle honor and some profit. We understand that there are a large number of ap licants fo the post, a large number of whom will most cer- sums from market men. Some days ago he went tainly be d sappointed, although they all have

OThe new railroad bridge seroes the Ken tneky river, at Frankfort, is progressing finely rickety and breakneck affair.

### Town Trides.

The cycle of the year is well nigh run. We have and to-day begin the twelith and last. It scarcely seems possible that we, who so comp old Time, and in the short eircu the han shorn earth Besides the manures that are usually made up- tained from the cosst of Peru. We allude to sions, so that he has served altogether in the of its flowers, man of many hopes, nature of much Senate but eighteen years. The Hon. James A. | that is lovely. But be has given, while despoiling Pearce, of Maryland, is next in the order of son. us of all these, increased wisdom, calarged expeand all the internal organs that are usualy liority, his service dating from the 3d March, rience, and much that is blessed. Who, pray, is December

does not feel persuaded that for the life he has offcred since a twelve month ago, there has been sm even the most naworthy of us have enjoyed hom None of the other Senators now in service date the lavish hand. But w sermonise, when we sense of that word, but in detailing some facts concerping the gloomy and somber month which in the augurated this morning. We all remember these pic ures in the old s manace—the red s forts of ing of two members from the Board of Common rads took in the hands of rads workmen-when Council and one from the Board of Aldermen, the month was symbo .zed as a decrep , has dad to report what measures are necessary to be ta- and shivering old grey-heard, trambling on the ken in order to open up a railroad communica- brink of eternity, with icy bair, and surremed by tion with the coal and iron regions of our State, vapours and elouds and threatening stories. The so as to secure a full and ample supply of these conception of the print was not so bad, though gravers art, was bad enough. December is an especially su len and missothropic month. It is the eginning of winter, and while we rarely have the cere y hope that the gentlemen selected by the that miserable sort of weather that begats blue ictu, fogs and mud and a ush and slop, and all Council will be earnest in their efforts to bring devils, and prompts to the commission of smicide .the subject before the people of our city at an Killing one's self is, in fact, a fashionable pastine with the Londoners, during the reign of the present month. But mix d with all this gloom, which we so much dread, there are stores of

Winiry Joys at the command of all who pomens the capacity of heart and mind to indulge in the social and intellectual recreations so apropos to the long evenings. the wrath of the Abolitionists that he had to It was Cowper who many thus of homely com orta

"Now start e fire, and e o e the shutters fast, Let's t the e era n, wheet the sofa round, And while the bubb mg and soud casing ura

Throws no a steamy column, and the c So let us we composiceful ever gim. But long before the religiously infatuated poet of 'ney sang a single distich, the Sabian bard, of ever glorious memory-delightful old Horace-praised

Large repenens; 21q 10 ben.goine Deprome quadranum Subme." Winter is indeed the most social and intellectual in 84,935 its influences of all the scasons. The cheerful fire glowing upon the hearth-stone is the focal center from which r diates the cheering influences of reunited hearts. While the shrill wind whistles around the h mestead, and the loud storm wails without, a fee ing of security steals into the hearts of the inmates. The srms of love eneirele the little ones, who are as well springs of joy in the house. The murmarings of discontents, the matteriegs of envy and the whisperings of ambition are silenced beneath the soothing influences of love, which in Its sugelic missi a subdues all earthly longings and mbues the soul with heavenly aspirations. Delightful to contemp'ate is the nubroken family circle, seated about its own firesid, happy in the world of ove at home. But we would be unjust to the month

did we not notice its chief cha. acteristic in this latiende, and that is Now Beargrass rans crimson with the blood of the interior counties. Now strikes the lasty mickey with his heavy bludgeon. Now stabs the remorse less African with his cold steel. Now is planged the paning corpse into the bubbling water. Now entaneous ernption dependent on an impure con- is there acraping and cleaning and shouldering, and by and by the swift and sharp eleaver descends, and there is salting and packing and rendering into lard Then there are of Egypt. She is 216 feet long, 37 wide, and 21 and spare-ribs abound—pigs' feet are tresh. A great people, all over the world who are fed. Sansage many people make money, and a great many loss funds. So the world goes on, and in despite of

IF "Inckson Council," of the city of Louiswould obtain a better model for speed than could vike, in solomn canclave the other night, resolved ananimously that Mr. Buchanan "was not elect sd by a majority of the legal voters of the Republic." How bad y Mr. Buchanan will feel when he hears tais!

The asto whing gain of the Democratic party in emi ge unty, is mostly attributable to the effe

The large gain in the Ninth District, which as thoroughly canvassed by Col. Stever conhe heaviest gain in the entire State -shows the effect produced by his speeches. We doubt if here was in all Kentucky a single speaker whose efforts were as telling and effective as those of Col. Thos. B. Stevenson, of Mason.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH .- The Atlantic b-Marine Telegraph enterprise had been fully aced before the English public, and the Govment promptly guaranteed 4 per cent divi nd on the English allotment of £250,000 of e capita, stock. The Livs pool Europsan nes states that arrangements are already conluded for the purchase of 2,000 miles telegroph opes, to be supplied at the rate of 100 miles a

We unintentionally insuled the editor of the Henderson Reporter, the oth r day, by speaking of his ao a Know Nothing concern and ctive exercise of all its functions as an advocate of sound Democratic doctrine. The Patriot, a K. N. paper published in the same place, is Accept the amende honorable, Mr. Dodd.

D'Several runaway slaves have been arrested ver in Indiana within a few days, including a kely woman, who had been passing herself off on the Republicans as a g nuine buck nigger.— She was dressed and looked the man to the life. We clip the following from the Lexington

tatesman of Saturday. (feourse it is perfectnatural for the Journa' to have such corresondents and it is also quits natural for men nctured with Abolitionism to sack the Journal as the medium through which to give their views

"M," the Lexington correspondent of the Louis-rille Journal, is, we believe, the same man who is inspected of being a regular correspondent of sev-rul abolition sheets of the North. Were be a resident of a Northern State, he would doub regular treedom shricker. Thompson, of New York, reports the sup-

and reduces the rates 2 cents per acre. The following are the latest quotations, viz: AGRICULTURAL DEPOSIT BANK OF LAXINGTON.

obn G. James, Esq, was on Thursday last, mes A. Grinstead, Esq , Cashier. Directors ents are being made by responsible parties for Gen. Leslie Combo and Messrs. Leo Tarlton and Hiram Slaw, of Lexington, and Msj. James H. McCampbell, of Jessamine

Tho ". idmora Boys" of Lexington, have presented Roger W. Hanson, Esq., with a plendid silver gob'et and waiter, in consideraon of his services as Presidential Elector.

#### California. The intelligence concerning the election in

California has a decided Democratic a pect. TPAn E ective Indiciary was ordered in Conecticut at the recent election. Term sight years, and no service after 70.

Officer Bligh arrested yesterday a man he has been sporting about the city as a Caliornia speculator. He borrowed several small with a woman and took boarding at the Gathright House; but afterwards w sunable to pay is bill. He however offered a note signed by some one in Charlestown, Ind., for \$50, which was supposed to be a unous, and he w a accord-

ingly taken in eus'ody and lodged in jail The Jullien Minstrels were mobbed the night of their concert in Bowling Green.

# WEEKLY COURIER

Important Notice.

We have no traveling or other agents for the Con ver, for whom we are responsible. Persons therefore, subscribing for it, should never give their money to one they are not themselves will

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION! Weekly Courier, Single Copy,
Do. Two Copies, one year,
Do. Fear opies,
Do. Ten Capies,
Do. Twenty-two NO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

of he time paid for. The vary low price of the paper Carmeron per from a sand will be thankful for occasional last or from a rand will be thankful for occasional act or from a rand will be thankful for occasional act or from a rand or be thankful for occasional act or from a rand or the State and the great Missis-Va er, conta a ng emportant news, local gone p, & f Posons ordering thair papers changed, are requests e name the Posts where it is received as well as the

BATURDAY, - - -DECEMBER 6

The Present Session of Congress. The two or three hundred well dressed, well and well paid gentlemen who congregate every winter at Washington and make our laws and dispose of our money made a good begin-Bing Monday. They assembled in the grand capital and spent a whole day cracking jokes and enjoying themselves promiscuously. Every body appeared to be in a good hamor; the North and South indulged in sallies f wit and reparted that last session would have brought about hard words and perhaps blows. We regard this as very auspicious. The excitement of the political canvass and the result of the Presidenti election appears to have cooled the tempers of the refractory and trascible members. They are all meek and mild, and one and make love to one another, in the most delightful manner. The country is to be congratulated upon this wholesome improvement, and we do not care if the telegraph does not bring us during the session any intelli ence, other than such as we have re ceived of the first day's proceedings. It is bet ter for our M. C.'s personally, and the welfare of the people they serve, that they should laugh than indulge in sullenness. Be merry ther honorable gentlemen. The nation smiles with you. Ban sh bowie knives and pistols and cluba. re erve your character and that of the repub ic by abstaining from the violence of speech and action, which has been so disgraceful in pas

It is true that some persona apprehend, and i may be, desir . the re-enactment of the scene which so disturbed the harmony of the last ses eion, and marred our charac'er abroad. The indulge in vis one of more broken canes and mor Irish waiters perforated. But we trust that a such will be disappointed, and that the conservative tone of the nation will have ita influence upo the representatives. The principles of decorus and courtesy-or rather the consequences their violation-tanght last winter in two three lessons, have not been forgotten, and w have something to do with the formation an utterance of sectional sentiments. Already, i the conversation of the membera politicall opposed, there is a disposition to yield point when righly taken. Explosive subjects will be taken up and handled carefully. They have been pronounced dangerons-both to head and heart-breaking the former and calling up the blackest malignity from the latter. Of course, slavery will be brought out upo

the floor, and be made to clank its chains again Bleeding Kansas will be turned over upon the table once more, and a hitherto undiscovere wound shown, and another course of treatment prescribed before mortification takes place-if i has not already. However, be this as it may Conservatism will be the word and the ism; and contrasted with the other isms-fanaticism, sec tionalism, and the entire spabn of isms, it, like Aaron's rod, will swallow the whole of them the contest which has just raised Mr. Buchans to the Presidency, has not been preached in vain It will tinge with soberness both wings of the mad nltraista of the dsy. It is the politica gospel of the country.

Interesting to office Holders. We have the anthority of a (said to be) we informed correspondent of the New York Hera! that Mr. Buchanan has made up his mind, and tells his friends ao, that no Democrat now is office will be removed. Are not all the office filled by Democrats, and did they not work has te elect him? Did they not all contribute liber ally towards the electioneering fund! Bu when the commissions now held are about expire, the "outs" can present their papers for consideration. This will give rival candidate time rufficient to demo ish each other, and give fair charce for a "compromise" by re-appoin ing the present incumbents. A few evening ago, while this co.respondent was sitting in th side room at the hotel he is ataying at, he over heard the town politicians who were sittin around the stove, tell an adventure a dis tinguished Lancasterian and friend of Mr. Bu chanan's had with him on the subject of office hunting, which I do not think will do Mr. Buchange any harm to tell to the readers of the Herald, and may do the readers, particularl those who intend to apply for a 'berth," some good. Mr. Buchanan's friend, who is said be somewhat aristocratic and important, and perhaps wished to "draw" the President ele out," said:-"Well, Mr. Buchanan, now the the election is over and you are elected, yo will be run down with candidates for office Old Buck raised himself up, a la Jackson, an said:-"Mr. R--, I'll be -- if I will,"

SMUGGLING MILK IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE It is said that Mr Secretary Guthrie, in framing his reciprocity tariff with Canada, made the 'Jut on milk so high, that the farmers on the rove borders, instead of milking their cows at hom and sending the milk in case into the states, find it more economical to drive their cows over, milk them on the American side, and t'ion drive them back again. They commute for the toll over the bridges for a very moderate consideration.

HEAVY VERDICT .- A verdict of \$2500 hanbeer obtained, in the Court of Stark county Ohio, by E. Reynolds, against W. H. Greer, for slander The alanderous words consisted in reporting contrary to the facts, that the plaintiff, who is chant in Waynesburg in that county, had failed and made an assignment-a report ealeulated to injure his business standing.

The Patent Office at Washington has recently received some elegant specimens of Ma.a-ga grapes, from California. They are large, full and luscious; the fruits of the vine intro duced into that country a hundred and fifty years ago. It is the opinion of those employe the agricultural department of that office, that our country at large can be supplied with tho grapes from California, at a cheaper rate, than those from Malaga or elsewhere out of the United States can now b. furnished.

Isaac Cole has recovered a verdict of two ousand two hundred and fifty dollars in a suit against the city of New York for leaving a hole n pier No. 32, N. R., into which he fell and

broke his leg. Another e opement has taken place Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Marcy, the keeper of s boarding house in New York, and one of her boarders, named McKelvey, went off together. She is the wife of a respectable blind man, and the mother of three children. She is 25 years of age, and the young man 20. They were last

A DESERTER. -Thos. Lee, a deserter from the U. S Army, was caught on the stesmer Hickman by officers Bligh and Powell, and taken by the latter to Newport yesterday, on the Superior.

D'Mr John Hamilton, of Rockbridge county Va , has recently, it is said, refused \$70,000 for some lots in Chicago, Ill., for which a few years ago he gave \$5,000.

It is said the Hon. Goo. G. Dunn, men her of Congress from Indiana, will be unable to reach Washington this winter, on account of ill

The Ewtaw Whig states that Dandridge Williams, Esq , of that place, shot, on the wing, several days ago, eight turkeys with one ball-of which number be killed seven

Snow fell in Paria for the first time this rapidly.

#### Vote of Kentucky OFFICIAL MAJORITY FOR BUCHANAN 6.118!!!

UNPARDONABLE NEGLIGENCE

Nine Counties Disfranchised We received last night the following special espatch, from a friend at Frankfort:

[ Telegraphed Especial sy to the Countr.] FRANKPORT, Dec. 1

The vote of Gr. nt, Letcher and Bracken counties save not been received at all at the office of the Sec retary of State The official vote for the two highest candidates

or elector stood as follows: Stevenson (Dem.)..... Hanson (K N.) .63.391 Back and Breck's maj . 6,118

The votes of Crittenden, Uaion, Rockcastle, Hnr nn, Marion and Rowan counties were thrown ont the Roard of Canvassers, on account of informalin their returns. Thus are the voters of ninties disfranchised, by negligence.

The official majority for Buchanan and Breckin dge, as declared, is 6,118.

The announcement of the result as above wil strike our readers with surprise. It is unpar onable and criminal that the votes of nine counies should thus he disfranchised through the egligence of officials; and, although at this time, general result of the State is not affected by vet if the vote had been a close one, a very us ortunate and unpleasant state of feeling would ave been a necessary consequence. The vote the nine counties disfranchised are reported

506 653 417 418 331 106 264 126 m Bracken 3552 2557 o which add Buchan-an's official maj.. 6118

7113 thus showing Buchanan's actual majority Kentucky to be nearly one thousand votes reater then the "official" count makes it.

It may be all right, but it certainly looks a little suspicious that the Know Nothing officials a Frankfort only discovered discrepancies i country giving in the aggregate a large Demo

Vote in Georgia. The aggregate official vote of all the candidates .434,41 Which, divided by ten, leaves a maj. of ... 14,15 Mississippi.

We have returns from all the counties in th State but three, which show the following ag-

gregate:			
0 0	1856	. 19.	55.
Rachanan		nore. McRae. F	
57 connties, 35,393	24	213 34,344	27,246
Buchauau's major	rity		11,180
ALABAMA-	OFF	CIAL RETUR	NS.
Bacb.	Fill	Bu	rh. F
utagua 621	475	Marengo 7	
Barbonr . 1445	857	Morgan 8	00
Jenion 1657	413	Mad:5 12 . 14	76
3 bb 589	479	Monroe 6	414
Baldw n 144 Blount 778 Buller 777	219	Marion 7	0.0
3tount 778	87	Marshall 1	
Buller 777	792	Montgomery 11	(0)
nambers 1:41	957	Vlobile TE	36 1
herokee 1387	455	Macon 11	39 1
arke 754	222	Perry . 1	EUS .
oosa 1167	8.2	P.ke 13	
hoctaw 648	404	Pickens 1	31
onnerst 425	900	Russell 9	194
orington 304		Randoiph 14	160
'offee 7(8	301	Shealig ?	18
Dale 945	4 19		
Dalias 381	676	Sumter	0.3
DeKalb 900	130	Tuscalousa t	
Franklin 1 56		Tal apopea 11	
	784	Walker	140
	471	Witcox 1	119
Hancock 221	14		194
Jackson 1790	97	wasmington	100
Jefferson 697	196	46	,639 28
lawrence. 693			502
Lauderdale 1141	335		0.70
1. mestone 790	261	Buch's may 18	0.07
Lowndes 699	793		,

Report of the Supervising Inspectors. Through the politeness of Capt. John Shall

ess, we have been placed in possession of th receedings of the recent annual meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, held at Bos on. In consequence of indisposition, Capt. S the President of the Board, was unable to be ttendance; but we notice that, though absen is letters, reports and recommendations wer atened to with marked attention, and his cour el had great weight.

The report is a brief and business-like review f the operations of the Board during the past ear; and the tabular statement presents at lance the number and character of all the ac dents that occurred during the previous twel-

The following is a brief abstract: ers tonnd de lective on inof steam pipes found delect.ve a that have been relused

ovt by fire whilst al ount of property lost by fire..... ount lest by co liston ound of property foel by snace of steamers worn out, or become aft for makengers evine In the above table the report from the Fourt

New Orleans District is omitted, the Inspecto Mr. Muir, having been lost on board the steam ship Nautilns. We see by referring to the file of the Courier that there were four explosions in that district during the year, killing not mo than twelve persons.

The report, in connection with those of form

years, demonstrates conclusively that since th present atringent system of supervision went in operation there has been a great saving man life among passengers on steamer Fewer accidents have occurred from explos and enegging, and the danger that was once a tached to stesmboat traveling in the South ar West has been measurab'y done away with Lossea of life and property by fire cannot be prevented, but the regulations for equipping each oat with the proper apparatus, are such the they have a beneficient tendency in extinguish ing conflagrations. We wish all success to this visely conceived and well administered depart ent of the general government.

GEN. CASS AND THE CABINET .- The New York ribune contains the following:

We learn on good anthority that Mr. Boo red to Gen. Cass the position of Secretary of the and that the offer was accepted on Thesda tate, and that the one is as a such a form that set. The statement comes to us in such a form that re cannot withhold it from the public; but at the ame time we can hardly helieve Mr. Buchanar could make so injudicions an appointment.

ng with reference to the Bank of East Techesace ing, several days ago, eight turkeys with one ill—of which number be killed aeven.

The panic as to the inselvency of this bank has in a measure subsided. The Branch in Chattanoog as is redeeming all notes payable here, as is the gas in redeeming all notes payable here, as is the gas with the Branches at Knoxvilla and Joneshoro. Any of our subscribers who are in arrears, they in the article on hand, can picase forward, and follow. doblige, yours respectfully.

President's Message. llow-Citizens of the Senate and

The Constitution requires that the Presider nonsideration of Congress such measures as he mandge nece sary and expedient, but also that hall give information to them of the state of the atters in the actual condition of the country, d matters in the actual condition of the country, do-mestic or fareign, which essentially concern the general walfare. While performing his constitu-tional daty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to the express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his offi-cial obligations, to scan with an Impartial eye the interests of the whole, and of every part of the United States. ited States.

Of the condition of the domestic juterests of the

Of the condition of the domestic futerests of the ion, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navitiou, and commerce, it is necessary only to agat the internal prosperity of the country, its conductors and steady advancement in wealth and popation, and in private as well as public well-being that the wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being the state the residence of the property of the attest the wisdom of our institutions, and the pro-lominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism ion or action resulting trem normber free as distinguished and characterized the people

America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the presences on of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another concentration of the present of the pai term, the President and Vice Presid determination of the persons, who are

the determination of the period over the administration of the Government, is, under our system ministed to the States and the people. We apcal to them, by their voice pronounced in the rms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate. high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is, that, as the Schators represent t respective States of the Union, and the members the House of Representatives the several constituences of each State, so the President represents aggregate population of the United States. The

on of him is the explicit and salemn act impossible to misapprehend the great princ which, by their recent political action, the mounced.
They have asserted the constitutional equality tell and all of the States of the Union as State by have affirmed the constitutional equality

h and all of the citizens of the United Stat aen and all of the citizens of the United States a titzens, whatever their religiou, whatever the irth, or their residence; they have malutained it wickledity of the constitutional rights of the fiferent sections of the Union, and they have pr laimed their devoted and unalterable attachnic ball Union and to the Constitution, as objects erest superior to all subjects of local or section ntraversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all espirit and the essence of the liberty, peace a In doing this they have, at the same time, or natically condemned the idea of organizing in the nited States mere geographical parties; of un-

rent parts of the country, North or South, East of Schemes of this nature fraught with incalculab mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country had they not heen disguise, by singgestions, plausible in appearance, acting noon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temoorary in their character, and it is to be been determined in their influence. ed transient in their influence

dling in hostic array toward each other t

Perfect liberty of association for political object Perice liberty of association for political old-dithe wildest scope of discussion, are the ived and ordinary conditions of government or country. Our institutions, trained in the sp of confidence in the intelligence and integrity is people, do not forbid citizens either individu iated together, to attack by writing, spe r associated together, to attack by writing, speet rany other methods short of obysical force, 1 constitution and the very existence of the Unit Juder the shelter of this great liberty, and prected by the laws and mages of the governmenter assail, associations have been formed, in so if the States, of individuals who pretending to senly to prevent the spread of the institution layers into the present and future inchest. State into the present and future inchoate St the Union, are really inflamed with desi nge the dom stic institutious of existing Sta To accomplish their objects, they dedicate therefives to the odious task of depreciating to erument organization which stands in their d of cainminating, with indiscriminate inv and of caluminating, with indiscriminate invection of only the citizens of particular States, whose laws they find fault, but all others of the ellow-citizens threnghout the committy, who do a narticipate with them in their assaults upon in Constitution, named and adopted by our father ad claiming for the privileges it has scenred, as he blessings it has conferred, the steady supp sek an object which they well know to be a

They are perfectly aware that the change in the elative condition of the solite and biask races in he slaveholding States, which they would promote is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it a foreign object: that it cannot be effected by a peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for the and the States of which they are chizens, the or such to be accomplishment is through burning citi and ravaged fields and staughtered populations as dI that is most terrible in foreign, complicated with avil and servile war; and that the first step in the re Is no parallel in history, and substituti place hostile governments, driven at once vitably into mutual devastation and fatr arnage, transforming the now peaceful and fo ous brotherhood into a vast permauent camp med men like the rival monarchies of Europe a

Asia,
Well knowing that such, and such only, are the aws of maral authority, and to undermine the ric of the Union by appeals to passion and secti prejudice by Indoctrinating its people with cal hatred, and by educating them to state face as enemies, rather than shoulder er as friends.

nonicer as friends.
It is by the agency of such nuwarraninhle into rence, foreign and domestic, that the minds many, otherwise good citizens, have been so i med into the passionate condemnation of the bstract, they do not stop to consider practice ow the objects they would attain can be accordished, por 10 reflect that, even if the evil were eat as they deem it, they have no remedy

iy, and that it can be only aggravated by their vi-once and unconstitution.

A question, which is one of the most difficult if the problems of social institution, politic conomy and state-mauship, they trest with un-easoning intemperance of thought and language xtremes beget extremes. Volent attack he North finds its inevitable consequence in rrowth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South — Finns in the crogress of events we had reached that consumulation, which the voice of the people had now so pointedly rebuiled, of the attempt of a por-tion of the States, by a sectional organization as movement, to nsurp the control of the government,

f the United States.

I confidently believe that the great body of thos n connaemty series that the great poly of the who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are serely uttached to the Constitution and the Uni-Present which may conscious act of disunion givil war. But they have entered into a paint which back anyther pulses the to the interest was a series of the constitution of the constituti annion and which has no other possible outle e of the successive stages of their rac consisted of a series of secondary ons quence or the successive stages of their press having consisted of a series of secondary ues, each of which professed to be confined with onstitutional and peaceful limits, but which empted indirectly what few men were willing o directly, that is, to act aggressively agains: the constitutional rights of nearly one half of the thirt

acts of the people of the northern States, and several instances of their governments, aimed to it cilitate the escape of persons held to service in the sonthern States, and to prevent their extradi when reclaimed according to law and in express provisions of the Constitution. I vere enacted in many States, forbidding their offers, under the severest penalties, to participate i e execution of any act of Congress whatever. In this way that system of harmonious co-oper-ion between the authorities of the United Sta-and of the several States, for the maintenance

versy was in connection with the organization of ritortal governments, and the admission of new testinto the Union. When it was proposed to

In this connection it should not be forgotten that Lonisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the coded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they prorty, property, and the religion which they pro "—that is to say, while it remains in a territo

approved by the States of the Union. It stood the Territory has been seemingly filled with ex- Congress to a change of policy in the distribution treme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities, to the regret of all on the statute book, however, for a number of years; and the people of the respective States eseed in the reenactment of the principles god citizens, but without being regarded as of nent political co proposed to acquired by the United States from Mexico. But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the Northern States, who, regardless of the statute violence or of organized obstruction of law, periuaci usiv renewed from thine to time, have been line, insisted upon applying restriction to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative met as they occurred, by such means as were avai abie and as the circums lauces required; and nothin both of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative comparison of the North, persected indigence of the part of the North, persected in the part of the North, persected in the persect of the Union. The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the Territory to erect a revolutionary government, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely ompromise, and, on the part of the North, perbinding virtue in any sense, whether as respects he North or the South, and so, in effect, it was

Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory have been prevented from entering or compelled to leave it. Predatory bands, engaged lu acts of ra eated on the occasion of the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washingne, under cover of the existing polltical distur neces, have been arrested or dispersed. And ev y well disposed person is now enabled once more devote himself in peace to the pursuals of pros-rous industry, for the prosecution of which he dertook to participate in the settlement of the ime arrived for the organization of the Terri or ies of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progres ion of the Terri ofounstitutional inquiry and reflection, it had ow at length come to be seen clearly that Con-

It affords me numingled satisfaction thus to anrees does not possess constitutional power to ce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, pase restrictions of this character upon any specially considering the means to which it was ecessary to have reconrse for the attainment of csent or luture State of the Union. In a needs any to have recomes for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the nilitary force of the United States. The with-trawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign fees or the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of the country against the private of the suppression of the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of the savages of the frontier, to employ it when the private of the savages of the sa nd after the most deliberate consideration, the preme Court of the United States had finally termined this point, under every form which ne question could arise, whether as affectin estic insurrection, is, when the exigency of olic or private rights-in questions of the pub ars, a master of the most earnest solicitude e domain, of religions of navigation, and of On this occasion of imperative necessity and been done with the best results, and my satis-The several States of the Union are, by force of this been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration, that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness, and vigilance of the military efficiers on duty there, tranquilly has been restored without one drug of blood having been restored without one wer Congress cannot change a law of domestic lations in Maine, no more thau it can in the Stat relations in satire, no more than it can in the state of Alissouri. Any stainte which proposes to dat this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it confers none. It it remains on the statute book nonrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the I gislator and the statesman. To repeal it will only be to remove inverted from the statutes, without rop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States. ment by the forces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Territory turnishes the means of observing emove imperfection from the statutes, withou

stitution, co-equal in domestic

ecting, either in the sense of permiss

shibition, the action of the States, or of the

Said, when the adminat restriction of this nature fready a dead letter in law, was lu terms repealed y the last Congress, in a clause of the act organi-ing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that

cai was made the occasion of a wide spread and

It was alleged that the original enactment being

It was alleged that the original enactment being compact of perpetual and moral obligation, its eped constituted an odious breach of faith.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, nore especially if it be constitutionally valid to the adgment of those public functionaries whose duty tist or rosonnee on that point, is undoubtedly indicate the constitution of constitutions of the sections of the constitution of the

ding on the conscience of each good citizen of

at the enactment in question was invested with

ered into treaty stipulations on the subject.

ke any other controverted matter of legislatic ceived its final shape and was passed by compr

received its final shape and was passed by compro-mise of the conflicting opinious or sentiments of the members of Congress. But if it had moral author-ity over men's consciences, to whom did this au-thority attach? Not those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and who had zenously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it they appropried connect.

as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no o igatory force as to the North, of course it could n

ive had any as to the South, for all such compa

et had any as to the South, for all shell complete st be mutual and of reciprocul obligation, t has not unfrequently happened that law give

with undue estimation of the value of the law the give, or in the view of imparting to it preculie

drength, make it perpetual in terms; but they can-not thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and

not thus blid the consecrete, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful lavestigation may prove the law to be ansound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And theu both reason and right combine may peoply to instify that to scuipe it is

abine not merely to justify, but to require its r

The Constitution, sppreme as it is over all the de

ite, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very erms, and Congress or the States may, in their iscretion, propose amendment to it, solemn com-act though it in truth is, between the sovereign

tes of the Union. In the present instance, a go-cal enactment, which had ceased to have legal

ion assumed that Congress had no moral right canct such repeal, was strange enough, and sin-lary so he view of the fact that the argument me from those who openly refused obedience to isting laws of the land, having the same popular

oce, who unequivocally disregarded and co-

This argument against the repeal of the statute

pon con-tuntional right.
The repeal in terms of a statute, which was al-ady obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality.

e Inherent effect upon that portion of the

s nined restriction were repealed or not.

it settlers from all the States of the Union alik

te interest, there to found in their discretion, sub-t to such limitations as the Constitution and ts of Congress might prescribe, new States, here ter to be admitted into the Union. It was a fre-

pinions and donestic institutions a field, which ithout such repeal, would have been closer gainst them; it found that field of competition irready opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal dwas to relieve the statute-hook of an objection the competition of the competition of the competition of the competition of the control of the c

Is it the isel, that, in althe unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration he left free to not in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions in either side, slave-labor will spontaneously go verywhere, in preference to free labor? Is it the act that the peculiar domestic Institutions of the southern states possess relatively so much of vigor, hat, wheresover an avenue is freely open to all the verifications of those world, they will menerate to the exclusion of those

orld, they will penetrate to the exclusiou; of the the 'Northern States? Is it the fact that 1)

ormer enjoy, compared with the latter, such irres-stibly superior vitality, independent of climate oil, and all other necidental circumstances, as to able to produce the supposed result, he spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to it ecomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the Northern States?

tion of the Northern States?
The argument of those who advocate the enac

eut of new laws of restriction, and condemn ti

pea! of old ones, in effect avers that their partic

ngress in this respect, conceived as they were in ejudice, and disseminated in passion, are atterly

itute of any instification in the nature of thin

eir fanatical objects avowedly through the co

ere incompatible with the compacts of the Ce itn ion and the existence of the Unian.

Thus, when the acts of some of the States

ganization for its repeal; but that agitation speed gensed by reason of the impracticability of it ject. So, when the statute restriction non-stitutions of new States, by a geographical lin-

Of this last agitation, one iamentable feature was

neiderate persons in cach of the great sections

ights and privileges guarantied alike andamental compact of onr Un on.

wer or authority of any kind, was repealed.

It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and

pact? Between whom was the con

re Republic. But in what sense can it he asserte

when the nominal restriction of this natur

ily, and appreciating at their just value, the its which have occurred there, and the discussof which the government of the Territory has We perceive that controversy connture domestic institutions was inevitable; the nan prudence, no form of legislation, no wis om on the part of Congress, could have prevente

It is idle to suppose that the particular provious of their organic law were the cause of agit ion. Those provisions were that the occasion, a the pretext of an agitation, which was inherent i e nature of things. Congress legislated upo he subject in such terms as were most conwith the principle of popular sovereignty which inderlies our government. It could not have legisated otherwise without doing violence to ano cet principle of our institutions, the imprescript-le right of equility of the several States. We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions have been the great impedimenples adopted, and the chief cause of the succes

sive disturbances in Kansas. The ass that, because in the organization of the Territo ies of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstair ed from imposing res raints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, there fore disorders obcurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicled by the fact that none ave occurred in the fermer Those disorders were not the consequence, i

eded to that Territory by Congress, but of un ust interference on the part of persons not in habitants of the Territory. Such interference wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insur rectionary character, or of obstruction to pr cesses of law, has been repelled or auppressed by all the means which the Constitution and the ws place in the hands of the Executive In those parts of the United States, where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind false rumors and misrepresentations have the great est currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive, not only to suppress insurectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see t he regularity of local elections. It needs little a nment to show that the President has no stower. All government in the United States is ubstantially upon popular election. The free of election is liable to be impaired by the intrus funlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawfu y improper influences, by violence, or by fraud. But the people of the United States are the selves the all-sufficient quardians of their own right serves the an-sumicient guardinas of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the United States has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvas their votes, or to pass their freedom, to canvas their votes, or to pass non their legality in the Territories any more () at the States. If he had such power the gove rmonnens it in the case of Kansas, he would have even justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the

neans within their reach, to deprive a portion of heir fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of these rights and privileges guarantied alike to all by the United States. tions, are, in periods of great excitement, the cal institutions. But all experience demonstrate that in a country like ours, where the right of sconstitution exists in the completest form, it attempt to remedy nawise legislation by result revolution, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt an and these baseless assumptions were made, in the northern States, the ground of unceasing assault apon con-titutional right. us means for the redress of wrong I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful sary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjut, without obstruction or abridgment, of ail this Territory will be found in the documents con

eated herewith from the Departments of Sta I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the

the Treasury Department.

During the last fiscal year the receipts from cu. ns were tor the first time, more than sixty for illion dollars, and from all sources, seventy thre nillion dollars, and from all sources, seventy three hundred and elgbteen thousand one undred and forty one dollars; which with the balence on band up to the lat of Jnly, 1855, made the total resources of the year amount to ninety two nillion eight hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars. The expenditures woulding these million, dollars, a expension of the expenditure of the control of the expenditure of the expension of the expen lucluding three million dollars in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding anms paid of inon one innormed and seventy two tronsand tou-lundred and one dollars; and, including the latter to seventy two million nine hundred and forty eight thousand seven hundred and ninety two dollars, it payment on this account having amounted it tweire million seven hundred and seventy slx thon

and three hundred and ninety dollars.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was sixty-nine million one bundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dallars. There was a subsequent increase of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the debt of Texas—making a total of seventy-one million eight hundred and seventy-uine thousand hundred and thirtx-seven dollars. and nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Of this the sum of forty-five million five hundred ud twenty-five thousand three bundred and nin within a year without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due, and only redeemable ayment by the government.

On examining the expenditures of the last ive years it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on occount of public debt and ten milions paid by treaty, to Mexico, has been about forty-eight milion dollars. It is believed that, under an economical administration of the Government, the average expenditure for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, un less extraordinary occasion for its increase should occur. The acts granting bounty lands wil soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continua demand for lands and augmented receipts, prob ably, from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of the revenue from customs, so as not to exceed forty-eight or fifty uillion dollars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the man-

ner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to industria nterprise and the public prosperity, as well as he dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxation be made to rest as equally as possible ipon all classes, and all sections and interests o

eration the revision of the revenne laws prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Tressnry, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the husiness of that Department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the reverument and requiring such books and papers, and all other public property, to be turned over by the out-going officer to his successor; of a sur requiring disbursing officers to deposite all public money lu the vanits of the Treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are convetories, where the same are conssible; and a law to extend exi-tin iou anew to each of these objects.

orly employed against hostile Indians in various arters, that it can scarcely be said, with propriety language, to have been a peace establishment.— duties have been satisfactorily performed, and o reason to expect. as a re-Legis'atlon has been recommended by me on

rial condition, its inhabitants are maintaized and protested in the free enjoyment of their liberty and the protested for the public states, thia Government, and of all the rather observation has been recommended by me on previous coasions to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has been invited to acceed by all the powers the liberty, in order to speak of the public states, thia Government, and of all the rather observation has been recommended by me on previous coasions to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has been recommended by me on the liberty and the protested to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to acceed by all the powers are not outly proper but necessary.

To the last of the united to acceed by all the powers a

f troops, and to the necessity of providing a more upid increase of the military armsment. For rapid increase of the military armsment. If details of these and other subjects relating to tarmy, I refer to the report of the Secretary of Windows and the condition of the usay is not merely sat. The condition of the usay is not merely sat factory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidence of increased vigor. As it is comparatively sme it is more important that it should be as compleas possible in all the elements of strength; that should he efficient in the character of its office in the zeal and disculping of its men in the zeal. the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reli lity of its ordnance, and In the capacity of it ships. It all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years.—
The execution of the law of Congress, of February 28, 1855, 'to promote the efficiency of the navy,' has been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the men is found convenient and salutary.

The system of granting an inpurable discharge.

he system of granting an honorable discharge litul seamen on the expiration of the per their enlistment, and permitting them to re after a leave of absence of a few months. it creater a leave of absence of a rew months, with it creaters of pay, is highly beueficial in its In a nee. The apprentice system recently adopte evidently destined to incorporate into the service large number of our countrymen hitherto so diffi-olit to procure. Several hundred American boy re now on a three years' cruise in our nationsels, and will return well trained seamen. ordinance department there is a decided a are orangane department there is a decided and ratifying indication of progress creditable to ind to the country. The suggestion of the Secresive of the Navy, in regard to further improve nent in that branch of the service, I commend to conflavorable sction.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now foot and two of them in active course.

shoat and two oft em in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public I concur in the views expressed by the Secretar the department in favor of a still further increase our naval force.
The report of the Secretary of the Interior

ents facts and views in relation to internal affair ver which the supervision of his department atends, of much interest and importance. extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during
the last fiscal year, amount to nine million two
hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred
and seventy-eight acres; for which has been received
the sum of eight millions eight hundred and twenty
one thousand four hundred and fourteen dullars.—
During the same period there have been iccated
with military series and land warrants and for other with military scrip and land warrants, and for oth parposes, thirty million one handred thousand to purposes, thirty militon one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate of thirty-nine million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eight nores. On the 30th of September last, surveys had been made of sixteen million eight hundred and enty-three thousand six hundred and nin ne aeres, a large portion of which is ready f

narket The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of the depart ent; to the pension system; to the colonizat f Indian tribes, and the recommendations in r ation to the various improvements in the Di trict of Columbia are especially commended our consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department he Government. Its expenditures for the las fiscal year were ten million four hundred an seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-eigh ollars; and its gross receipts seven million s nndred and twenty thousand eight hundred ar one dullars—making an excess of expenditu-ver receipts of two million seven hundred a ighty-seven thousand and forty-six dollars .e deficiency of this department is thus seve dred and forty-four thousand dollars great an for the year ending June 30, 1853. Kansas, of the Ircedom of self-government con his deficiency, three hundred and thirty thou and dollars is to be attributed to the addition apensation allowed postmasters by the act ngress of June 22, 1854. The mail laciliti every part of the country have been much in ased in that period, and the large add tion ilroad service, amounting to seven thousan

ne hundred and eight miles, has added largel the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable angmentation of the inconsiderable and t f the Postoffice Department under the reduc of the Postoffice Department under the reduced attes of postuge, and its increasing expenditures must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the tressury for support. The recommendations of the Postumeter General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his vice when the establishment of mail steamship lines deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postumeter General respective the summand f the Postmaster General respecting the sums of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Pan pama Railroad Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestion of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that ronte, and also upon the Tehnantepe c and Nicasagna rontes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of particular states and the states of the contract of the particular states and the states of the contract of

icable relations with all foreign powers When my last annual message was transmitted Congress, two suljects of controv rsy, one relative to the enlistment of soldiers in this country to foreign service, and the other of Central Americ threatened to distarts good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the pagress and termination of the former question years informed at the time and the other is now. re informed at the time; and the other is now i

he way of satisfactory adjustment. ect of the convention between the United a secure, for the benefit of all na ality and the common use of any tra Panama, which might be opened within th ently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion of onte, those of Mearagna and Hondriss, we leemed by the United States, not merely incomina ble with the main object of the treaty, but oppose ven to its express stipniations. Occasion of coroversy on this point has been removed by a ddittonal treaty, which our minister at London has the contract of the oncluded, and which will be immediately satmi ed to the Senate for its consideration. Should 1

ted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed samplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by 11, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1854, which went interfective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing the field States and the first of the first of the first on the first of the first on the first of the first of the first on the first of the first of the first on the first of the first on the first of n large class of our citizens engaged in a pursu nnected to no inconsiderable degree with our n nul prosperity and strength, it has had a favo ble effect upon other interests in the pro he United States and the British prov

merica.

The exports of domestic articles to those pronces during the last year, amounted to more that
venty-two millions of dollars, exceeding those of e preceding year by nearly seven millions of d riod, amounted to more than twenty-one is-an increase of six millions upon those of il

oved condition of this branch of o provision was made, in the first article of the eaty, for a commission to designate the mouths vers to which the common right of fishery, on the oast of the United States and the British Pro s, was not to extend. This commission nly as to the precise point where the rivers terr ate, but in many instances as to what constitute river. These difficulties, however, may be over ome by resort to the ampirage provided for by th

treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosccuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve or rade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound du by Denmark, have not yet been attended with su-cess. Other governments have also songht to o tain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmar was thus induced to propose an arrange the Europesn Powers interested in the the manner in which her proposition was received warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for tem rary suspension of definite action on its part, it nsideration of the embarrassment which migh esult to her Enropean negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United

This request has been acceded to, noon the eo. This request has been acceded to, mon the con-tion that the sums collected of the 16th of Jun-ist, and until the 16th of June next, from vewsel-ad cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be outdoor of the paid under protest, and subject to ittree adjustment. There is reason to believe that a crangement between Denmark and the maratim owers of Europe on the subject will soon be con-unded, and that the pending negetiation with the inded, and that the pending negatiation with the Inited States may be resumed and terminated in

tisfactory manner. With Spain no new difficuitie have arisen, no much progress been made in the adir

lieving on commercial lotercourse with the lanne of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing fo the more speedy settlement of local disputes grow lng out of that intercenrse, have not yet been at mpted with any results. mpted with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in rope, this government submitted to the consider ion of all maritime nations, two principles for the certity of neutral commerce; one, that the neu-ag should cover enemies' goods, except articles cabrand of war; and the other, that neutral pr as new rules of international law; having been ge

resent occusion, a favorable opportunity sees be presented for obtaining a general recognic them both in Europe and America. But Great Britain and France, in comm with most of the States of Europe, while forbear ing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the rtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, th epreaentatives of Russia, France, Great Britain austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assem led at Paris, took iuto consideration the subje of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this govern ment had submitted nearly two years before, t ment had submitted hearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and add-ing the eto the following propositions: "Priva-teering is and remains abolished," and "Bleck-ades, in order to be binding, must be effective, hat is to say, maintained by a force sufficien really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed o

-that in relation to blockades-there can sertainly be no objection. It is merely the defini-tion of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for laiming indemnity for losses where a practical plation of the rule thus defined has been injuous to our commerce. As to the remaining arcle of the declaration of he conference of Par certainly cannut ascr be to the powers repreented in the conference of Paris, any but lib e unquestionable rule of maritime aw in regard

Their proposition was doubtless intended to mply approval of the principle that private roperty upon the ocean, although it might being to the citizens of a belligerent State, should e exempted from capture; and had that propos-tion been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready as-sent on behalf of the United States. But the neasure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, mean hile, to another mode, which could be used with increase deffecveness. The aggressive capacity of great na-al powers would be thereby angmented, while the defensive ribility of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecu ng hostilities by employing privateers, as provided the conference of Paris, is mountain ter practical effect, it would be the relinquishmen a right of a little value to one class of States ent of the proposed object, and so unequal in its peration, would receive the assent of all maritime

owers. Private property would be still left to the epredations of the public armed eraisers.

I have expressed a readiness, on the part of this overnment to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference in Paris, proided that relating to the abandonment of privaering can be so amended as to effect the object r which, as is presumed, it was intended, the mmunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is propose, to add to the deciaration that "privateering is an ains abolished," the following amer And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a helligerent on the high seas, shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contrahand. —
This amendment has been presented not only to the
powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to establish privateering, but to all other
maritime States. Thus far it has not heen rejected
by any; and is favorably entertained by all which
have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments, regarding with favorthe proposition of the United States, have delayed definitive action upon it, only for the purpose
of consulting with others, parties to the conference
of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, have
ever, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and he other belligerent, except it be contrahand."

ever, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assect of other powers; and that assurances of a similar pure the contract of the ort have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French. The present aspect of this important subject all was us to cherish the hope that a principle so hu mane in its character, so just and equal in its oper a, so essential to the prosperity of commerci a ons, and so consonant to the sentiments of the mightened period of the world, will command:

na ons, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set for in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the co ons on the subject made to this The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country European colonies, and now independent members of the great family of nations. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted frequent revolutions, and thus incapable alar and firm internal administra ded to embarrass occasionally our public in tercourse, by reason of wrongs which ou citizens suffer at their hands, and which the

are slow to redress. Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mex'co, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such com-plaints are most numerous; and although earn estly urged upon its attention, they have not a ved the consideration which this govnment had a right to expect. tion for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to denand forbearance on the part of the Unite I shall con'inne my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress sable to the continued friend y which is indist

The peculiar condition of affairs la Nicaragua in the early part of the present year rendered in mapper aut that this Government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its turnitory had been opened one of the principal thorough area across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of proprted in great numbers, in passing between t. tlantic and Pacific coast of the United Stat The protection of both require that the exispoisible government, and its minister was accomingly received. But he remained here only a shottime. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nialagna underwent anfavorable change and became lomatic representatives from two contending pa-tes have been recently sent to this government that the laperfect information possessed,

ew Granada. The government of that Repub-ndertook, a year since, to impose tonnage dutn foreign vessels in her ports, but the par on loreign vessels in her ports, butthe purpose we resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stip let on with the United Stars and to rights conferred by charter upon the Pannialroad Company, and was accordingly relinquisted at that time, it being admitted that our vessel were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwals. But ill prose has been recently revived, on the part

vernment of that Republic. The Congress of New Granada has also enact law, during the last year, which levies a tax its amonut, it could not be submitted to by th

nited States.
'The imposition of it, however, would obvious' ontravene our treaty with New Granada, and in inge the contract of that republic with the Pan ma Railroad Company. The law providing for its tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first September last, but the local anthorities on the thinns have been induced to suspend its execution and to await further instructions on the subjects from the government of the republic. I am not yet ad-vised of the determination of that government. If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Rnitrond (Company, company mostly of American, citizens, about the resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to it

I regretex (eedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New Granada. On the 15th day of April last, a riotous as emblage of the Inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageons attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in and near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pilage of many others and the destruction of a large around. many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused ful investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows natisfactorily that complete responsibility for wint occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, there

led, with full indemnity for the property pillage The present condition of the Isthmas of Panam perty passing over it, requires serious ures for the security and protection of persons of roperty having been taken, either by the Siste f l'anama, or by the general government of New

iranada. Under the gnaracties of treaty, citizens of the faited States have, by the ontlay of several milons of dollars, constructed a railroad across the stamps, and it has become the main route between roperty are constantly passing; to the security and orotection of all which, and the continuance of the onbite advantages involved, it is impossible for the povernment of the United States to be indifferent. I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of cenea of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of ur naval forse in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and operty of theci izens of the United States In ese ports, and to assure to them safe passage across the lstbmus. And it would, in my judg-ment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in these parts, until by the spontaneous ac-tion of the Republe of New Granada, or other vise, some adequate arrangement shall have wise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and accurity of a line of inter-oceanic communication so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile negotiations have been institute y means of a special commission, to obtain frem New Grenada full indemnity for injuries austained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interest of the United Statea.

In addressing to you my last annual me arge, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratuations in view of the peace, greatness and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of various departments of the government, and of all the great branches of the public services, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the intelligen to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the benificial effects

fice to say that the nation is actually at peace a prosperous: t'at the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea; and the plow of its husbandmen is marching steadily caward to the bloodless compass of the carriers. marching steadily suward to the broodless conquest of the continent that cities and populous 3 ates are spri gi g up, as if by enchantment, from the bearn of our western wilds, and that the coursecons energy of our people in making of these United States the great republic of the world.—
These results have not been attained without passing through tribut and easily her course the course of t manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances which surround them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the repul in.

It devolved on the next generation to consultate the work of the revolution, to deliver the contractions of the contractions of the repulsion.

lantic par ialities or entlpathi s, which attache our colonia, and revolutionary history, and our cotona: and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation eitheconstitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not ken noble task of maintaining and extending the power of the U.S. We have, at length, reached that stage of the unitional enters, in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incodents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our furnish metaltions where the strength is the made of the content of the conte denta, not or ventures, but of strength. In our freeign reistions we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to piace ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and weatblest of the empires of Enrape. In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests, and the experient and therefore. nterests, and the exuberant, and, th interiors, and the thinker of opinion, or of action which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self reliance, and the restea rit of enterprize of the people of the United

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust my successor, and retire to private nti ents of profound gratitude to the revidence which, during the period of my add l order and transpa ity through at the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, December 2, 1856. (From the Boston Journa The Cape of the Two Blahese

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1856. The recent restoration of Bishop Onderdoak of bishdelphia, has created much feeling among the riends of the Bishop Onderdook of New York, and indicates how much easier it is for a man to reain favor who admits his guilt, than for one to be satored, whose case is not so clear. The Onderdooks are brothers—both were account of crime—the Bishop of Fannaylvanis was adjudged guilty we proof that could not be guinaged. the basep of rennsylvania was adjudged guitty pyproof that could not be gainanyed, and he was reposed—and of his guilt no one had any question; but the Bishop of New York was accused and convicted on evidence of a most doubtful and improbable character. He was not deposed, but simply suspended. The Bishop of Pennsylvania acknowledged his guilt—gave the evidence of years that he was sincerely neutron. that he was sincerely penitent. His penitence habeen accepted. The haa has been removed—been accepted to the pulpit, and is now preaching—But the Bishop of New York has not been rest nave the sentence revoked; he demanded it, on the good that he was innocent—that he had not done the wrong laid in the charge. The Bishop refused his request, on the ground that he showed no signs of penitence. How could he, if not g lity? He cannot be restored until he admits that he was justify suspended, when his whole defence is that he is the victim of injustice. But should he admit his guilt, then he would admit that he has lived in falsehood for lo years, and that admission would prove that he was not worthy of restoration. The case is a novel one—an innocent man must admit his suilt. cent man must admit his gr novel one—an innocent man must to findfavor, and so the case stands

RUNAWAYS CAPTURED .- The New Albany edger of Wednesday evening saya: Two runaway negroes were captured at Salem fonday and brought down on the cars last even-ng. It appears they crossed the river on Sunday and traveled on the railroad track all Sanday night. and traveled on the railroad track all Sunday night. Having arrived within five miles of Salem on Monday morning, they gave a boy three dollars to take them to that place. On reaching Salem, they went to a proble house and called for their breakfast, at the same time asking for a private room to eat in. This of course excited managers and and of comments of the man of the of pointed it at McKinney's breast, but the cap ploded and no damage was done. The hystan-rs then seized this acgro, when his companion arted to run. He was, however, pursued and sr, sted, and both were brought down, as stated at evening. They belong to Louisville, but we man, signed with the name of Capt. Jas. Mo ery. This, however, was pronounced a fo close acquainted with Capt. M.'s hand Bath had through lieless purchased the those acquainted with Capt. M's handwriting. Both had through lickets purchased at the Louis ville office. It is quite evident that there is a gang of sconndrels in Louisville who are engaged in running of negrees. We hope they may be captured and punished.

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE -4 ong Englishman, who has resided in this soon, however, entered into a life of dissipation, and continued in it until he had squandered away his entire possession. This event occurred but a few weeks ago, and since that time he has been greatly dispirited.

dispirited.

A few evenings since he took off his cloak—a new and expensive one, and handling it to a friend whom he met, said, "Fere, I am going over to Brook ye; keep this until I come back, I shan't want it." His friend, though a little surprised, took the cloak, and fore he had time to remonstrate, the young Eng

om. What makes the story more interesting is, the awart marks the story more interesting is, the assertion that the missing young man was one of the intimate acquaintances of the young woman who committed saicide few weeks since by jumping litto the river from one of the boats of the South Ferry, and had such a romantic funeral. It seema very likely that "one more unfortunate" has gone.—N. Z. Times, Nov. 29th.

(From the Allestown (Pa.) Register, Nov. 28.) Hortbie Death from Hydrophobia.

We learn that on Monday of last week a young man named Heary Brotzman, son of Charles Brotzman, Esq., residing near the Lehigh Gap, died from the shocking effects of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog belonging to his father about six weeks neverther to week heart of the state of th felt relieved, believing a cure had been effected.—
All was well, and no more thought about it, until a
few weeks sluce the horse that had, been bitten at
the same time and by the same dog, became rabid

and died from the effects.

After he was dead he was skinn d, in which operation the young man that had been bitten assisted, and hy some means received a wound on one of his dagers, through which the virulent blood of the orse comming'ed with his own, and of course re-pisoned his whole system. Several days after, he possoned his whole system. Several days after, he complained of duliness and pain in the lead and timbs, which, with the bewildered appearance of the eyes, and dread of the sight of water, were the first symptons of the horrible disease.

This was followed by a general prostration of the system, accompanied by violent paraxysms, with a flow of saliva, which ended in his death as above traited. Although competent medical aid was

stated. Although competent medical aid was throught to service, yet nothing could be done to save him, as the fatal poison was so spread over the system, by the singular circumstance related, that nothing could prevent it from doing its fearful work.

President Buchanan's Marriage-Objections to The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot communicates the following goasle respecting the President elect. We give very dittle credence to the rumor of Mr. Buchanan's prespective marriage with Mrs. Polk, though, so far as he is concerned, the alliance would be equally auspicious to his domestic happiness and his political fame.—
It is well anderstood that the late President Polk, who was an indefatigable writer, left a dary of his administration, containing some querulous observations on the conduct of Mr. Buchanan, then his vations on the conduct of Mr. Buchanan, then his Secretary of State. This record it was the ambition of his life to have published after his death.

On this, he desired the reputation of himself and his administration to rest, and no doubt, he left instructions for its publication. Mrs. Polk's marriage to Mr. Buchanan, therefore, in such a case, which is a publication of the property of the publication of the property of the publication of the pu

equal to it here; she m right, If the alliance doe

If The death of a Wasleyan minister, the Rov. Pobert Crozier, is mentioned in the English papers, the remarkable fact being recorded that though in his ninety-first year, he preached on the evening before he died.

Harn to Beat.—Out of 1,024 votes polled an Floyd county, Mr. Fillmore received but 85; and of

UTA letter from Paris savs: The other morning, as I was sitting in a reading com, deeply absorbed in the permal of a leader in the London Times, a genteel booking man entered

#### SPLENDID PRIZE NOVELLETTE. An Exciting and Interesting Romance.

We take much pleasure in informing the readers of the Courter that we have a rare treat in store for them. We have purchased from that alented writer, Mrs. Mary E. Chiles, of Fayette, the manuscript of an original NOVELLETTE from her pen, founded on incidents of stirring interest, which occurred at Lexington in the year 1812, and can promise that it will be one of the most exciting and interesting romanees ever published in our columns. It will be called

## "THE GRAYHOOD!"

and the main incidents are founded on the atrocious murder of John Bibh, in Lexington, in 1 12 We soon will give a brief but intelligible mmary of the principal features of the slory, in order to let our readers have a better idea of what they may anticipate. It will be finished in and we venture to predict that it will be more eagerly sought after than any similar publication of the kind that has appeared in Kentucky for

#### The Message.

we nty years.

We present our readers this morning with the annual message of the President. It is the longs est document of the kind that has emanated from the executive department during the service of the present administration. But its length is no objection to its merit or importance. As the last communication concerning public affairs of the present Chief Magistrate, it was necessary and desirable that it should be full and explicit.

We are glad to see that the President has spoken out freely concerning the slavery agitation, and that he reviews the different acts of his administration in a calm, candid, and dispussionate manner. But our limited space will no allow at present such a review of the document

THEMENDOUS SLAUGTER-GREAT DAY'S WORK -Yesterday the hands at Mersrs. Hull, Hunt & Co.'s po.k house killed and hung up 4,330 hogs the biggest day's work we have ever heard of in the slaughtering line. It was never equalled, and cau't be beaten by any pork packers in the world. The hogs will be cut up to -day.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY .- Yesterday officer Enlon arrested a man named G. W. Fields, will about fifty dollars of counterfeit money in las possession. A portion of this was on the Mer cantile Bank of Hartford, which has been put out simultaneously in several Western eities.

The bill is of the denomination of Five Do'lars Vignette, Locomotive and train of ears; female figure on left end, resting her left arm on a shield, with the word FIVE on it perpendicularly. The figure 5 is between the female figere and cars. A portrait of Gen. Harrison or the left hand lower corner. FIVE on lett hand upper corner. Dated January 18, 1856. J. W. Seymour, President; J. B. Powell, Cashier.

Some men are born rich and others lucky. Of the latter class is the proprietor of Hurley's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has now become the standard remedy for the various discases for which it is especially designed, and mmands the largest sale of any proprietary medical compound before the public

MANUMITTED .- We saw two negro men on th mail boat Moses McLellan yesterday, who were on their way to Ohio. They had been slaves of Mrs. McIlvaine, on Green river, Ky., who set them free, and sent them off.

Among the patents granted last week was Moore and Ashael H Pitch, of Louis rille, Ky.-For improved finger bar arrangement

The Glasgow Journal says: We learned ate vesterday evening tha' an affray occurred in ing at Edmunton, in this county, beween Jos. R. Cumpton and two of his brotheranelaw. Archibald Hatchet and Black Hatchet, in which Cumpton was severely wounded, from which he will probably die.

The New York Times says Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie, on Wednesday evening, entertained full dress audience of the ton in the parlers of a Fifth avenue mer.sion, by certain dramatic readings-that cortain amateurs sang finely-that the affair, being for the benefit of a public charity which seeks public aid, was strictly exclusiveand that the tickets sold (all in the family) at or, it is fair to enrmise that the exchequer is fully replenished, and the charity estab-

The Boston Traveler states that Sunday renoon a lady was passing up one of the aisles of the Old South Church, when one of her hoops easter, put his foot on the end of the hoop, and t quickly pulled out, when he quickly rolled it up and placed it in his pocket, those in the vi cunity testifying to their appreciation of the lady's trouble by auppressed smiles.

arty of four persons were engaged in playing cards in Circleville, O., a dispute ar se be tween a man by the name of Thoa. Moore and another person, name not known, when Moore caught up a corn cutter and litteraly cut his antagonist to pieces. The murderer was a

There arrived at New York on Monday last, the unusual number of 1,635 emigrants, as follows:--Antworp 150. Havre 282, Bremen 394, London 156, Liverpool 653.

D'George W'. Curtia, Esq., ("Howadji") the anghter of Francis G. Shaw, Esq., wer: mar ried Wednesday at the house of the bride's fath on Staten Island, New York, by Rev. Mr

TWe see that the Rev. C. Howard Malcon late of Georgetown College in this State, and ormerly of the Baptist church in Wheeling, Va., has taken charge of the Second Baptis Church, late J. O. Choules' D. D., in Newport did Gothic edifice. It still earnestly maintain the noble principle first "dopted-"all men ma walk as their consciences persuade them, ever one in the name of his God, in entire and unre stricted civil and religious freedom."

M. Kossuth realized three thou pou de sterling by his series of lectures in otland last aeason; and he has received eighty invitations for Winter lectures in Great Britain.

A new novel, by Charles Kingsley, named "Two Years Ago," is announced as speedily to asue from the press of Ticknor & Fields, Bos-

the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the home organ of Millard Fillmere, is apprehensive that the interests of the country may demand mion of the Republicans and the "Americana against the Democratic party for the future.

IJKi-Hi says it's all nonseuse saying the Fillmore men had no atrength-just see how they knocked down the Democrats in Balti-

17 Thenumber of blind persons in Japan in sad to be enormoua. In Jeddo, the capital

The following is the official vote of North

Carolina for President-Buchanan 46,764; Fillmore 36,609-a falling off in the vote of the

The Cleveland Leader of Wednesday says hat a little baby, six months old, was taken by mother on a railroad train at Saybrook, recently, and the noise so frightened it that it died. Mat. Little, a young man from this city, who belonged to Gen. Walker's army, wa- left

in the hospital at Massaya, where he was killed

Monday's Proceedings. Washington, Dec. 1.—Senate.—All the momens present excepting Bell of New Hampshire Bell of Tennes ee, Bigges, Butler, Donglas, Honston ohnso, Jones of Tenne see, Hallory, Red, Sebasain, Semmer, Toomas, Weller and Wright. The usual committee was appointed to wait on he I'resident as d afform him that a quorum of each House had assembled and were ready to receive any communication lie might be pleased to make. A similar commit see of the Honse acted in conjunction with that of the Senne, and in each branch a report was made that the President would communicate his annual message to morrow at noon. The Senate they adonyed.

BY TELEGRAPH

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION

Senate then adjoinmed.

House.—In the House there were about 200 members present. Hodres of Vt., Garnett of Va., Allen and Morrison of Ills, elected to fill vacancies, were qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution. Phelps presented the credentials of Whitfield and moved that he be swern; they were read—Gov. Geary certilying to the fact of Whitfield being elected delegate from Kansas on the first Monday of Ottoher.

Monday of October.

Pholips asked that the usual course be taken.
Grow objected, and was about to state his reasons whe Pholips said it was known that a vacans sons whe Phelps said it was known that a vacans cy had existed in the representation of Kansas, the credentials had been presented and riad and this entitled Whitzeid to have the oath administered to him. Last session the seats of the delegales from New Mexico and Nebraska and Kansas were contested. Their credentials were received and the outh of office administered to them severally with-

leman from Pennsylvania was certainly to precedent, with one exception, and that was an exception to the rules. I refer to the New Jersey conested election case.

The speaker observed that the objection being

rue speaker observed that the dispection telling made it would be the duty of the chair to submit the question to the house whether the gentleman rom Kanaus be sworn as delegate. If Campbell, of Ohio, suggested to Grow whether so this is a short session and much mufinished husiness remains to be closed it would not be better to allow the writer to preserve at difficulty continue. llow the matter to pass over as it did last session

allow the matter to pass over as it did last session on a similar occasion. He did not see that anything could thus be lost.

Grow—I cannot accede to the request.

Campbeil—I have done my duty.

Grow—In reply to Phelps said the course he proposed was not unprecedented and there were strong cases in the boosa to justify it. In that of the New Jersey contested election reliber set of he New Jersey contested election neither set of elegates were admitted until the Committee on ions after two or three month reported. Flections after two or three months reported. The House at their last session sent a commission to Kausas to investigate the affairs of the territory and after full deliberation the house decided that no valid election had been held and hence Whitfield was ejected from his seat. What change had taken place in the organic set of the territory since last seesalon? Its besidation stands as it will six months. sslon? Its legislation stands as it did six menths

session? In legislation stands as it cut six months sgo, when the d legate was rejected. The Legislature was an usurpation, its actions characterised by unprecedented tyranny and unconstitutional wrongs, its laws the blackest and most odious to be found among those of despotism.

The House was now asked to overthrow its decicion and give validity to tyrannous acts forced mon au unwilling neoule by the arm of governpon au unwilling people by the srm of govern-ent being used to shield the invaders of their Phelps and he would be ready at the proper time to defend the validity of the Leg slature and the laws of Kansas.

At the last se sion Whitfield was sworn in and

At the last see son Whitheld was sworn in and his credentials reterred to the Committee on Elections, who report d adversely to his taking a seat, and in favor i liceder. A vacancy was created. Whitheld was i red to fill that vacancy, and is now here for the purpose; yet the gentleman from tennsy vania reclaimed that this question was a judical et and ciled be session. The gentleman, whill vottor aga not Whitfield, assigned as a reason for doing so, that he was elected under an unconstructional case ment; but he voted for Reeder, to take his seat in the absence of all law. to take his seat in the absence of all law.

Grow explained. He had stated that the people Kansas were entitled to representation, and he

ared to bestow it in that way, as proper, under estred to bestow it in that way, as proper, under the peenling eircumstances.

Puchs, reanning, said Grow's position was that the peeple of Kansas are entitled to a delegate; but tho washest to contest the right of Whi field? If the gentleman from Pennsylvania was desirons to see them represented, with what sense of justice could be oppose Whirfield, there being no contest ant of the seat? Where was his love for the people of Kansar? The gentleman's con se would prevent such representation. Votes were cast for no other person than Whitfield in October. Let the delegate be several. The explantials can then be elegate be sworn in. The eredentials can then eferred to the Committee on Elections, and whe he report is made the House can act as they be

Whitfield be sworn? Decided in the negative, 97 against 104.

Grow moved a reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

Unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn, for a call of the House, etc., by friends of Whitfield, in order, as was said, to postpone action ou Grow's motion until the arrival of absentees.

4 P. M.—Various gentlemen, griven thereto by hunger and faticue, paired off.

Campbell, ol Ohio, remarked that as a number of gentlemen on his side had gone to dinner, he thought it right that the House should adjourn; but the motion was rejected.

the motion was rejected.

Wilson said he was not willing to be punished by ion for a call of the House prevailed-138

exposure of the reputation of Congress to the ridi-cale of the people and the derision of the arbit-press. He had always attempted to prevent string-gles similar to that in which the House is now

Various propositions were offered—one by Succed, that pending business be suspended and the members proceed as heretofore to select seats by lot.—Cries Agreed! and laughter )
Quitman thought that would be right. We are undeavoring, he said, to inflict some penalty on members for not being in their seats, and I don't now a better mode than to select our scats in their seats, and Agreed! now a better more than to select our scats in heir absence, (Langhter and crise Good' Aereed' Houston, of Ill.—I'll go in for that il you wil not lime to keep the doors closed. No action on the proposition. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring the

beertees to the bar of the Honse.

Jones, of Tenn., inquired whether, while the Seresnt-at-Arms was executing that order, those wh

Several gentiemen humorously moved to take n

Cobh, of Georgia, would discharge them on the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- SENATE-The messe WASHIMOTON, Drc. 2.—SENATE—The message was received and read, when, during an incidents debate on printing it and the accompanying documents, Mr. Hale attacked the position of the Predent, dennying altogether the charge which he in puted to a majority of the people of eleven states a want of fidelity to constitutional obligations an love of the Union. It was notrue that they sough the name the power of the Government. Mr. Brown thanked the President for his fide

brown transfer the reference to its nation, unting a warning against sectional strike, and occasion to charge the supporters of Fremout the intention of ab dishing slavery everywhere, in this connection alluded to the views of Sward and Wilson.

So a led up Mr. Seward, who remarked that he had said on the subject was not be a correction. Mr. Wilson stated that he never entertained n

The President will not send in his message un

Judge Banney has resigned and the Govern-has tendered Judge Scott the appointment.

Bunk Statement

New York, Dec. 1.—The tank statement shows an increase of loans to the amount of \$1,031,000 decrease in specie \$31,000; circulation \$208,000; deposits \$28,000.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK. Nov. 29.—The steamship Illinois arrived this marning at 9 d'elock, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th inst. She bringa California has gone for Buchanan and Breckin-

The Illinois connected with the Sonora, which The Illinois connected with the Sonora, which brought down usually \$2,500,000. The Sonoralett San Francisco ou the evening of the 5th. The election returns received up to two o'clock on that day font up: Bachanan 14,000; Fillmore 9,600; Fremont 7,600. Nothing definite concerning the Lagislature. Full returns from Sau Francisco county give Buchanan 100 over Fremont, and the latter menty 2,700 over Fillmore. Francisco connty give Buchanan 100 over Freudont, and the latter nearly 2,700 over Fillmore.

The Republican Legislative ticket prevailed in San Francisco, though Buchanan would probably have 150 majority there. The vote was much less than at the State election last year. This is attributed to the unlaworable absence of several working politicians. The election passed of quietly.

Advices were received, on the day of the steamer's sailing, that a fire was raging in Sacrameuto in the National Theater block.

D. S. Weels, Republican candidate for Mayor of Amada county, was killed on the 23d by being thrown from a carriage.

The Indians were still restiess in California. Gen. Cosby had a fight with a party on the Klamath river, kiding several.

Another attacked the whites, near Bald Mountain

killing many.

Chester & Sprague, professed agents of the United Lastrance Co., had absconded from San Francisco, after swinding the chizons.

Nathan P. Cook came passent on the Elinois.—
He is a delegate to Washington, from the Gadsden purchasers, who had takin steps for forming a Territorial Government under the name of Arr

From Nicaragna

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Herald's correspondence says advices have been received by the State Department to the effect that Chili and Peru had ed to contribute men and money to aid the entral American States in the extermination of seneral Walker. Eenador and New Graneda hav treneral Walker. Ecnador and New Graneda have both been solicited to enter into the same arrange-ment, but the New Grensdians have declined bav-ing anything to do with the scheme. Ecnador, it is thought, will come in and furnish its share. It is understood that the old Menragua Tran-sil Company have had something to do with this

lan. The new Minister from the "alker government The new Minister from the "alker government in Nicaragua has not arrived here yet. The present disposition, in view of Griconria's exposures of Walker's nitimate designs, is to refuse his recognition. A strong pressure however is being exerted on the President to extort a promise to receive Ferre, who will not offer his credentials until assured of his reception.

Mileter Wheeler's return to Nicaragua is not anticipated, although he has not been removed.—
The President's fudividual seutiments have ensirely changed lately towards Walker, and he will withhold his countenance from him in every way possible.

Congressional Items.

Washington, Dec. I.—In the House the first pusiness in order will be to call the roll, and then swear in new members. When Gen. Whitfield preself to be sworn in from Kansas, Mr. Gre will offer a resolution, which he has prepared, rebim on the ground that the law under which that he is not elected to his sent. This will indoubtedly give rise to a debate, which may continue for some days.

The President will not send his message in until Thisday, even if Congress should inform him that they are ready to receive it. Alvance copies of the

message are to be destributed to the press simults neously with its delivery to Congress. They have been sent to the postnasters of Baltimore, Phila-delphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Ciucianati, Chicago, Boston, Portland, Columbus, Ciucianati, Chicago, Bosto Pittsburg, Richmond and Charleston.

Rallroad Accident. Washington, Dec. 1.—On Saturday night, an accident occurred on the Manasas Gap Hailroad, near the Biver station, in Warren county, Va. The bridge over the Shenandoah river at that point gave way as an engine and five cars were passing over, precipitating the whole into the river from a height of 45 feet. The engineer, fireman, and conductor were killed, and John G. P. Bnek, a passenger, of Warren county, fatally is jnred. of Warren connly, fatally injured.

Later from Kansas. CHICAGO, NOV. 29.—Kansas dates to the 21st have been received. Judge Cato refused to grant a habeas corpus in the case of Hayes, the murderer of Buffum. The pro-slavery men are considerably Iowa Official.—Fremont, 44.127; Buchanan, 36,-241; Fillmore, 9,444.

Later from Mexico. New Orleans, Nov. 23.—Advices from Mexico confirm the intelligence of the success of Vi-daurl, and relate to other revolutionary move-

Washington, Dec. 3.—The supposition that a not was an the tapis proves to have been incorrect, barles living, of the Lynchburg Republican, took xception to an article in the December number of r's Magazine, written by Mr. Bagby of Lynch

Boston, Dec. 2.—A son and danghter of H. Chamberlain, of South Boston, were burned to death this atternoon. They had been left in a room

erably adjusted without a shot.

lialipax, Dec. 3d, 10 A. M.—Up to this hour whave no intelligence of the approach of the Arabit now due with dates to the 22d plt., trom Liver

ALBANY, Dec. 3 — The Presidential Electors ress mbled this in ruling, and cast the 35 votes of New York for John C. Fremont, and William I.

Ayron for Fresid at and vice Fresident.

Hiram Dixon, of Columbla county, was elected essenger to carry the documents to Washingto COLUMBUS, Dec. 3 .- The Electoral Coffige me

his morning and east their vote for John. C. Fre contrand William L. Dayton, as President and ice President of the United States.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR NEEVOU'S DEBILITY. J. M. Hulshizer, Doylestown, Pa., June 20 853, says:—"My wife has been afflicted with

A GREAT RUN.-We were shown a circular sterday, containing letters or extracts from let rs from more than fitty country merch: n's and druggists of the highest respectability, who state and gives univer al satisfaction to thei cost

ricutal Life Liniment in this city by the actai sales, which have averaged two Loudied Luttles pe day since the proprietor has occupied the present depot and sale room on Third street. Everyhod history of its origin, use and application, &c. The names of over two thousand persons can be given who have used this liniment with success. Remember the place, 96 Third street pear the pos

ould remain under the curse of a disacreeable weet but leave the teeth white as alahaster? Man bleet is so delicate their friends will mace me ion it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on you fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BRAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be a

L Devol. New Alhany, and all Druggiste apl dendm&c&wly

the significant fict that no large society, of

which the language is not Teutonic, (Gothic,)

RIVER NEWS

PITT>Bcco, Dec. 3, M.
ll.ver-four feet ton inches by the pier mark and falling

lleavy ra.os fell yes erdsy and lest autht. It is now cold and cloudy with snow. The river is rusing rapidly. There are now nine feet now in the channel to Cairo and all the nall rivers ab we and below ars rising. There is no ount of an ample stage of water. orty-nine steamers are now loading at this purt for ports are and below.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3, 31. River still rising. Weather cold and cloudy.

No Coal from Pitteburg—Another Rise in Kentucky.—We have all been disappointed and deceived by the advices from Pittsburg. By our dispatches last evening it appears that the weather had turned cold and the river at a stand, with 4 feet 10 inches water in the channel. From an experience of ien years we are convinced that the first rise never did bring out coal at Pittsburg, and we have only waither the second.

The river at this point continues to rise slowly man surely, with 34 inches water on the falls last evening, and 55 feet in the channel. During the

rsing, and 5½ feet in the channel. During the evious 24 hours the river had risen five inches, he weather yesterday was very windy and freezing idd, the thermometer having fallen 25 degrees, as dicated at Fletcher & Bennett's. The river was rising at Cincinnati last evening, and we are certain that it will continne to rise here Kentncky river was still rising at the mouth when

the mall boat passed yes'erday, and we lear that there is a very heavy hea' rise in that stream—a regular coal tide. A diapatch from Frankfort reaports the river to be twenty feet, but we understand that the river had risen 16 feet 3 inches at Clay's Perry. This is above the first lock and will let the the recomplated hunter and other reduces of erry. This is above the first lock and will let ut the accumulated lumber and other produce of he mountains of the past two years. This is good ws from that quarter, and good here too, as it vill give ne more water and improve the naviga

on. There are four big boats at the upper wharf waiting for water to cross the falls. They will have enough to-day, and can wait till to-morrow if they want to.

The high wind of Thesdav night and yesterday knocked about the boats in port, and fully tested the strength of their lines. A new boat at the lower wharf was lorn from her fastenings

and lodged on the rocks opposite Fifth street, nt got off uuhurt. The Ogleshy parted her line yesterday morning. and in swinging round her chain calle at the how shed up a lot of furniture on the wharf pretty

considerably.

The wind acted as an embargo on the boats, as there was no arrival either up or down until afternoon yesterday. The Moses McLelland got in about 1 o'clock. From our clever friend Joe Scott, the mail ageut, we learn that she had an uproarions time of it. She encountered heavy rains, followed ime of it. She encountered heavy rains, followed by almost a gale of wind, which blew her ashore at dethichem, where she lay till morning. At Craw-ord's landing, below Westport, the wind took her ugain, and a bowlder boat was annk. After that the storm eaused the waves to run high, and the boat was tossed about like a ship at sea.

SOMETHING IN THE RIVER.—The New Orleans Dalls of a late of the mentions as a remarkable fact. elta of a late date mentions as a remarkable fact sat the steamers Pennsylvania and Natchez, each that the steamers l'empsylvana and Natchez, each noice a shaft in the river, or different occasions about at the same place, and thinks there was something in the river" thar "caused the damage". There was an Eclipse on the river near about he time and place that the Natchez broke, and probably that caused the accident.

probably that caused the accident.

\*\*E\*\*We learn from the Commercial that the Cambridge and Belmont that reached that port from Pittsburg, report all the tributaries of the Ohio swelling. The river at CI cinnait had risen 27 inches altogether, and the Licking river was reported rising. This, together with the heavy raius, and the rise in Kentucky river will cause the river to continue rising here for a day or two longer.

Sad Case. We find the subjoined narrative in the Dayon (O.) Gazette:

NAOMI HARRIS .- This unfortunate girl, who has u proven a thief, and of whom we have before been proven a thief, and of whom we have before spoken, is now in our jail awaiting the mercy of a Dayton Court. There is something in her unfortunate history which affords a sad commentary upon the power of some whekedly disposed persons who move in the image of their Maker.

A young and pretty girl, she mingled in childish sport around the old homestead, and a fond father, a kins mother and affectionate brothers and sisters were prond of her innocence. There were little silver bells ringing in the distant future, and life was full of low and promise to the little child.—

was full of joy and promise to the little child.— Years rolled on apace, and her beauty and intelligence drew around her a host of admirers, among whom was the dastardly villain who was destined to he the arbiter of her fate. His well learned peech and mauner concealed the hypocrite, and is untiring attentious won her affection, and she put her pure heart in the keeping of the traitor who betrayed her love and virtue, and sent her out npon the world, a poor blighted hird, to wither under the influence of a ruined reputation. Friends and relations discarded her; the father, who was proud to play with her flaxen curls, and her mourned away from the shame, and branded in onleast from the household, and withhe And she was the victim of the first error-a name he necessaries of life, she emerged by degrees in

onet sent her to the Femtendary for plucing a mail portion of silk.

The filack eyes looked ont through the hars up u a world that had no joy for her. A child incar erated in a Penitentiary erected for those steepen n crime. A butle girl had stoled a bit of silk, an groaned in a cell near the murderer, a yo ri, having been betrayed, sasrifleed all that ar to her upon the first error, and she eat son from the regenerating influences which v

on preached, and a two fold work accomplish

Prospect of Dear Sngar-The Crop Failing in

The Plaquemine Sentinel says: "The sugar making season will be of short dura-tion in this parish the present year. A friend who has talen some little trouble to Inquire into the state of the sugar crop in a district embraced with-ia four milesubove Plaquemine and eight miles helow it, (including the hayous Plaquemine and Jacob.) cetty correct idea of sngar making or the sngar rop in Iberville for the year 1856.'

The West Baton Rouge Sngar Planter says:
"One of the heaviest frosts we have ever seen fellon Saturday uight last. Our planters are stirring themselves to get their cane under ground. We

TALL SHOOTING-A Yankee William Tellonsidered a miss to the whole target. One of the sized man at ten paces, ninety-ninetimes in on hundred shets. That is about the best pistol shoot

ng on record. - Milwaukie Wisconsin, Now 21 the 27th instant, gives the following as the list of failures, assignments and suspensions in the busi \$9 05, 9 25, 9 95, 10 05, 12 80, 13 (0. \$13 0 for the past week:

Logan and Ligerwood, New York city; assig George T. Cohb. William Payne, New York failed and gone. Coleman Brother & Co.

Brewer and Malena, Ill.; assigned.

Recenly there has been introduced into the pota-to growing districts of Ireland and Scotland, a ma-chine for unearthing this favorite esculent. In construction it is reported to be exceedingly simple, and, with the assistance of a good plow horse, can he worked to advantage. Without cutting or in-juring the root, it will readily do the work of twenty men in a day. Cultivators are delighted with it, and declare it to be a great saver of time, labor and money.—Fixchange paper. There have been a great many digging machines introduced into this country from Ireland.

MEDICAL ULTRAISM.

If there were health in a multitude of medical systems as there is said to he wisdom in a multitude of connsellors, sickness would be neknown in this liver-four feet the inches by the pier mark and falling a lewly. Wasther windy with a slight snew.

A number of ceal-boats of small size altempted to go but yesterday but are stopped a short distance below this sixty.

Thucopiuus rains of yesterday lead as to believe that their will be snother rise. clusives propose burying us up to the armpits in the earth—putting both feet in the grave as it were, by way of saving one lives! Then, we have San-grados, who are all for hleeding, blistering and low diet; and mineralists, who believe in nothing out mercury and its oxides. It happens, nnfortunate-ly, however, for all these theorists that they can show no practical proof of the assumed infallibility of their methods of cure. Not so Professor Holl way, who has really inaugurated a new era in the River still rising. We shore cold and cloudy.

PITESBURG, Dec. 3, P. M.

River 4 fee: 10 mehas and at a stand. Weather cold and windy.

WHEELING, Dec. 3.

River stationary with six feet water in the channel.—

First rive expected.

No Coal from Pittsburg—Another Rise in Kenturky.—We have a!! been disappointed and and placing heyond the possibility of a doubt the Infalibility of his Pills and Ointment in nineteen-Infalibility of his Pills and Ointment in nineteentwentieths of the maladies to which man is subject. Great Britain, the continent of Europe, India, China, Anstralia, the United States, the West Indies, British America, every civilized land, and every country to which the ploneers of civilation, commercial and religious, have lound their way, ring with the fame of these all conquering remedies. There is no written language in which he cannot There is no written language in which he cannot produce testimonials of their efficacy, no printed one in which they are not advertised and recommended. Such is the demand for them in all parts of the world that they may he justly called a great commercial staple, and the number of agencies for their sale amonn s to tens of thousands!

Professor Holloway, whose comprehensive mind is the motive principle of this jumpense avatem of

rrotessor intoway, whose comprehensive mind is the motive principle of this immense system of popular dispensaries, is now in this country. His manufactory for the Continent is at New York, and there is no newspaper in the Union that has not endorsed his preparations; no oity or town within the same limits, where they are not kown and appreciated. These facts speak for themselves, and clearly show, that, while so many medical designations. ly show, that while so many medical dogmatists have been groping in the dark, he has actually discovered and applied the true and only means of cradicating the primary causes of discusse in the human system.—New York Sunday Times. EXTRAORDINARY HUNT .- Mr. Chas. Gilkey, of is city, while ont with a party hunting deer, of e opposite side of the river, a few days since rformed a feat, which is not set down in the bil fordinary hunts, and which we think, will stand thout a parallel for many days to come. Mr. without a parallel for many days to come. Mr. Gilkey, monnted on an excellent horse, threw a lariette upon a large wild buck and threw him to the ground, the buck bounded to his feet again and showed a disposition to fight, making at Mr. C., who had the other end of the rope fast to the pomel of his saddle. By a rapid movement, Mr. Gilkey avoided the attack of his captive, and taking a turn around a tree, made fast, and killed the back at his leigner. At the time he was cannot the

# was in no way injured by the hunters, and was in full vigor and strength.—Independence D spatch

Is leignre. At the time he was eanght, the dec

COMMERCIAL OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURILE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 3. Trade and commerce have very materially revived during past week, ewing to the fall resumption of river nav ation which has caused a great deal of activity among ppers as freights have declined to the usual rates. The shippers as freights have declined to be usual rates. The hog slauthering business is now in its full hisst, the packers having killed about 85 000 bogs against 60,000 at the same period last season. The packing commoced earlier than last, and the season will closu somer, and the fact of agreet falling off sevident to all, and prices have very materially advanced, the closing quotations heing \$6.25 net for hops averaging over 200 pounts. The weather has been unusually resturns.

The weather has been unusually restuy a nee last week, a
greater quantity of rain having fallen thin at any former period for over two years. Last night the weather was stormy, with high winds, and to dayit is fracting cold. BAGGING AND ROPE—Holders firm, with fair re-ceipts and light ship musous and sales at 18a19c for the for-

er, and 9aloc for the latter. Etock on hand about 5,120 css, and 4 785 coils, exclusive of factories. lers have lowered their figures to 20225c at l, tor all go d qualities, autio pating a supp y from Pitts cording to weight. Tallew Candles 12e13c.

CUTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—The receipts tton are fair, with small sales of middling Alahama a

laile. We quote yarns the asserted numbers, at 95 a10 % a 15 c; perdozen in small lets, and at Me less to the trada. Batting 12 % alse. CHEESE—Sales of Wastern at 10 all cts, with light eccipts.
HEMP-The stock continues light; we quote daw roted at \$160\$175 per ten 111DES-Sales of Green at 7% canta, with 25c per lite

with slight tendency to advance; sale of 1,000 bbls country brands at \$5 40. It is now held at \$5 3585 50. Wheat Iry brands wiss 40, It is now held at \$5,339 50, When at we quote at \$1 per bashel. Corm -Vary scarce; newselling at \$6 for new. Oats are very scarce at \$5250c. Barley in doll at \$1.40. Rye 55c.
BRAN AND MEAL-Sales of Bran at \$10 s \$11; a \$4. Shipstoff at \$22a \$24 per ton. Cornment \$1070c.
GROCERIES-Sugar-Sales of 21 hhds good fur N. O. at 11c; common at 1036c; 30 bb's C crashed and powdared

HAY-Firm, and balsd Timothy scarce at \$222913 pe

PROVISIONS AND LARD-An improved fecuted meats; mess Pork firmer at \$16; no sales of gre neats, but 6,000 hame at 7c from the block; sales of 1.00 t., da'ivered at Owanshorn during Decamber, suppose

etail; Kanawha Alam 50a55c. Liverpool \$2 per baz. SEEDS-Sa'es of Clover Seed at 37 25-an advance imothy declined to \$3 50. Flaxwead fi m a \* \$1 89.
TIN PLATE-\$12 50414,25 for 1 C and 1. X.
Sis EETINGS-Firm, and we quote at 85,290 for shoice

WHISKY-Advanced, with sales early in the week 24e, then 2416c, and 25c FREIGHTS-Prices have declined with heavy shipmen o Wheeling and Pittsburg at 20c, 25c, and Jopen 100 Res Co New Orleans the raise declined to 50c and through the bound lies, \$1.23 to \$1 for whisky, per bbl, and the to 75c per bbl for flour. Stock, \$8 for mulas, \$10 for borses accepted

WEDNESDAY Dec. 3.
The Cattle markol is somewhat firmer, as good leev a saverer, scarce, the farmars of even llenry and Jsfrson driving their good stock to the New York merket. We hear of uo shipments south. Salas of good beeves for slaughted fed at5% a5% cents, for butchers. Sales to packers at 4%

ual rates. Eastern Exchange is active, and enthe Bank of East Tennessee will soon he taken as

MECHANGE. h prem h prem par h pre s

ADDITIONAL SALES. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3 1866. There is an active demand for Scentille with a sala 00 pounds at 19 1-2c, and 100,000 pounds for falore deliv.

on private terms Flour quint, with intes of 400 bbli Date 45a50c. I'rov.sions firm, and \$16 is asked for m Pork. Grean hams hold at 7ke. Lard 10 1-2a164ce firm at \$6 net. Sales of 28 hads Tobacco at \$2 6J, 9 05.9

NEW YORK, Rec. 3, M.

Flour de'l at \$6 60: but generally held at \$6 67 Cor

Holloway's Cintment and Pills.

With these marvallous remedies at hand noos need su ar; they act to concert on the absorbent system, giving an ergy, tons and vigor to all the functions of life Sold at the macofictories, No. 30 Maidea Laue, Naw York, and No. 241 Strand, London; and by all druggists at 25c., 614c., and \$1 per pater bex. d6w1

#22 d6kwtjan 1st FARMERS' HOGS!---HOGS!---HOGS! FARM FOB SALE. WE are prepared to purchase Hogs, direct from the cleace, but out split through he back-bone—wall est market price. We shall be coting as lets as the 6th instan. CHARLES DUFFIELD & CO LYING in Oldhum conaty. Kentucky, as westport, adjoining R. Jacob's and Wastport, adjoining R. Jacob's and Wastport of the same one mie from Westport, containing 10 cere which will be offered in two separate tracks. The is, on the lead, a fine or charly of choire fruit. The tar are as foolows:—Oos-thard to hind, and one and two year for the remainder, with a lean of the lind. There is on half or more in the bimber, standing, sufficient to pay the lead if put in market. So le to take place on the far on the 2rd of December, 1856. G. W. BUTTON.

deci disawe's 

COVE OYSTE 

Se.—

COVE OYSTE 

Se.—

So duren (z incuns) Cove Oys'ers;

od of 

odo frash Loheiere

odo frash Catsap;

odo osorted Cordula;

odo white, alf and quartry hyses fort brists

Sond us your orders, and frash the se fort brists

Sond us your orders, and Down to Erit by you.

Wholera's and Reful Decers in

Foreign and Donestic Fru s,

carner Second and Jefferson streets,

decidsw

PUGIE GIMP-50 pieces wide Bugle Gimp just BUGIE GIMP-50 pieces wide Bugie Gimp just

JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main stract

dec2 dxw JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Manu stract.

OMFORTS 350 dozen Comforts, essented, just r

Jee ved and for sale liv

d c2 dxw JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main street. FIRE WORKS10 gross 2 hall Roman Candles;
10 1/0 3 do do do; 10 gross 2 hall Roman Candles;
10 ito 3 do di do;
5 do 4 do do do;
5 do 6 do do,
6 do do,
10 do 2 conce Rockets;
10 do 3 do do;
10 do 4 do do;
10 do 4 do do;
10 Trangles, Serpents, Pin-wheels;
And allother Fire Works usually kept.
10 stors and for 3 le by DOWNING & BRO,
decld&w correr Secentiand Jeffirson streets TIRE CRACKERS, ac - 100 norms Chinese Fire Crackers, 1,600 do Forpedoes; DOWNIN decides corner Second and

Corner Second and Jeffer on sis To Nervous Sufferers. A RETIRED CLERBYMAN, restured to health in-tew days, after many yours of great nerview, offer me, is articuse to make known that means of sure. Wi-cultired the prescription need. Directibe Rev. John H. DuSNALL, No. 3 Fulton street, Broos ya, N. Y. 822 daing.w3 n.v.

A TRACTOF LAND on the Newburgh road, appearrom the city adjoining the tastence of William to the purchase for oash, or one-third eash, and the balance is a balance to the case of the cas Raal Estata Ageots, Jamerson stres het waen Fourth end Fifth. dee3 d3&wt JOHN KITTS & CO., SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

WE HAVE on hand about \$10.000 worth of fine medium exiting Gold and Saver Warchas, the preparation which are made to our order at the lowest prices, and will be sold as low as they say on purch-beat oranchere e.e. Eugars wil family to their added to give us a call.

JOHN KITS & Crade of the sold of the so

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY Prefitable and Henerable Employment, Ill. Subscriber is desirons of having an agent in each county and town of the Univa. A capital of from \$-10 only will be required, and anything the an efficient

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys all diseases orising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. roomm suon, city curel, dry-selted at 14aife. The mar at for llidssus firm.

atried article but one that has stoo

Kentucky Testimony. GREAT CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

REMOVAL.

LLMAN has removed his place of he mass from la corner of Market and First streets to the east S. ULLMAN & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &C., &C., &C.,

No. 490, North eide Muln Street between Fourth
and lifth, Louisville, Kr.,

Having change location, I wond on the fact fact
share of the Dry Goods tride, as by streat extention
and acopic arrangements, I will be enabled to effor Goods

derl difkwi FLETCHER & BENNETT D SALERS IN FINE WATCHES, JEW LRY, B. SILVERWARE, No. 463 Main st.ee. Lotwer tourch and Filib. Louisville, Ky. (ESTABLISHED 1818)
ring estab ished an OBSTRVATOR
with the necessor Astron man 1

FLETCHER & BENNETT'S OBSERVATOR Y I berehy certify that I have this ay made a calefulex minution and adjustment of the Transil I arm atta

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

COme corner Man and Builtt elects.

Stay Newcomb's Bunding, entrance or from this Company centiones to make low in their Career, and the Company continues to make low in their Career, and the continues to make low in their Career, and the continues to make low in their Career, and the continues to the continues of the contin

ABRAM HITE, Secretary DIRECTORS. CANARY SEED-25 bashe's Canar Seed, reale by au25 daw R. A. ROBINSHN & CO.

HEAPEST IN THE MARKET DURKEE, HEATH & CO. A RE still receiving large varieties of Dry Goods as which places our assoliment of Gu du by far beyond or parson ahead of any other in this city. Which one also the (RUMBUS) mode of advertising our "entire stock

Black, grey Paur Lucte, new eatterns; with 1,000 present American Printest is contanyard.

DURKEE, HEATH& CO.,
deeldaw 107 Fourthst, bst. Market and Jefferson

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING ELSE.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.

Also, 10,000 pounds Corn Shacks will se seld lown make room forother goods, e31 d1c2ws wim

MEAT CUTTERS.

150 MEAT C'TTERS, assorted vizee \$1, \$5, \$6, am tail, by MILLER, W.NGATE & CO.

A LICE CARY writes for "The Saturday Evening Post." THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL. See a22 disws

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

MRS. MARY A. DENISON writes for "The Saturdes for "The QUAKER'S PROTEGE. Se parther slage page dikwi

FIRST PREMIUM.

SANDFORO'S STRAW-CUTTER

HIS CUTTER, as made hy as, has acquired such world-wide reputation throughout the Western wa

N. A. large and powerful, for cutting orn Stakks,
Aw, or May, for either ba corpower
Abbral discount made to senders. Orders prompt
Altended to Mannfacturers of Agricultural Implements.
and Mannfacturers of Agricultural Implements.

WISNER'S PATENT WASH TUB.

STEAM ENGINE & BOILER

TOR SALE.

I llAVE an erce lent 3-horse power Engine and Boiler all complete, which I will sell law a length of the moore.

1 m20 d44 wil corner Twell h and Man straets.

THE STODART PIANO.

SMITH & NIXON, CINCINNATI, ORIO.

CENTS for the most celebrated manufactories in the Union, desire to call the attention of buyers particularly to the above celebrated instruments of which the constantly keep asplended assortment on land.

For everthesis, quality and equality of time, power of rataming body ions and tune, desiredly mechanism, perfection of hands and of great durability.

DEFINITE DEFINITE PRESED.

THE STODART PIANO IS UNSURPASSED. Piano Hall, No. 73% Fourth street, agar V.me.

1,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE

days. Office open for the sale of the Femily Wedicine in 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. DR. H. K. ROOT A. (O. ffices—No. 29) West Feurth street, linemaati, Ohj. 512, Broadway, New York 'v3 dlaw&w6m

NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY.

5.000 AGENTS WANTED.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

FRUIT TREES, &C

MILLER WINGATE & CO.

deed dl&w1

stand. "THE LOUISVILLE (LOTHEN STORE," where h heeper start on hands if GENTLEMENS CLOTHING other on managers. The rest is the page start of the one o pursued wil be strict y adhered to. To ours and the helence of mankind with you. MARK Straus, femers Straus in hand, s.me,
MARK Straus, femers Straus in inConer Market and First streets, Loneville

GODET'S GREATEST EFFORT. STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1857.

This work has been the standard for twenty-seven years.
When an imitation has been strompted it has failed. It is THE ONLY LADY'S BOOK PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. New Features for 1857. How to Dress with Taste. Children's Cloths—How cut and con rive them. Paisting on Glass. Patchwork. The Dress Mater and the William. Drawing in all its variety, useful in the beginner and the workerst. Drawing in a little variety, useful to the combinated Fan tons from the establishment of the collaborated Fan tons from the establishment of the collaborated Fan tons in a very name of these illustrated and the statement of the ON a HUNDRED PAGES OF READING will be given ath y.
SODEY'S SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL
ONDON, PARIS, AND PHILADELPHIA FASH
YN-GODEY'S FOUR FIGURED COLORED FASH

ONS.
ESIBROIDERY PATTERNS MODEL COTTAGES.
DRESS MAKING — With Disgrams to cutby.
DRESS PATTERNS — Infants' and Childrens' dresses,
with descriptions how
CROTCHET and NETTING work.
THE NURSE AND THE NURSERY.—Vary excellent GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS UPON EVERY SUBJECT.

in the various nambers for 1357, was be tound the newest insus or extense, Broderie Angloise, Stippere, Banneta, Cape, liadat, twening Dresses, Bincy Articica Hond-Dresses, Ham-Lives og, Robas de Camoro, Carriage, Dresses, Briete' Dresses, Wreathe, insultidas, Walking-Dresses, Bulang-Bulste and Moramo Dresses. Dresses for Intenta and Young Misses, Boye' Dresses Capes and C.oaks of For In assess, Patterns for Needle-work of all sends, and Patterns to out Dresses by are given Send in your orders some as we expect our het for 1877
will reach legach copies. The best plan of subcribuar in
to send your money arrect to han procedure. These who
send large and task and octive send arrais, but notes will
allower it draft cannot be procured.

SPECIAL CLUBENO WITH OTHER MAGIZINES.

Lodev's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magname both
one year for 39 50.

Lodev's Lady's Book and Harper's Magname both one
year, \$1.54. year, 34 56. -e sy's Lady's Book, Harper's Mugaz ne and Arthur's Home Magazine one year, 36. The above is the only way we can club with Harper's pheribers in the B. 1. h Privinces, was send for clubs, or remit 36 conts extra on every susseriber, to pay the erican postage to the lines. Address.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Established August 4th, 1921. THE pund shors of this old nind imby established point take pleasure in a ling the strentim of the punks their programms fit the coming year Surfeiled with politics, the cleans of Litera ure will be mer, than systaporeciated by the reading word. We have therefore already made arrangements with the believing brilliand in the research of the strength Millam Ilowitt (of England,) Alice Cary, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Southworth, Augustine Duganne, Mrs. M. A. Denison, the anthor of "Zillah," &c. Wa deniga commenc ng. 12 the first animber in Jas ext, the 10' owing one an. Nove at Tallengetta, or the Squatter's Home,

The Story of a Country Girl. By ALICE CART. An original Novelet, w: for tae Post.

Lighthouse Island. The Quaker's Protege. original Novalet, by Mrs. Many A Divisor,

L. D. SINE'S Twenty-Eighth Mammoth witt Enterprise! S1,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD!

T S ARTHER writes for "The Saintday Evens Post," THE WITHERED HEART, See Pro-port main and har place. #22 diam's RIVERSIDE NURSERIES. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIZES, 1,550! TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES . TICKETS LIMITED TO 15,000: be drawn at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday,

worth occasion I'm Taons worth on WATC this and as a lite red pulsar and be district.

STEWART'S STOMACHIC BITTERS DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR \$20,000 .. \$9,000 \$35.000. 317.500 FALL SUPPLIES. red. GREGORY & MAURY are the solumanagers of the Kan RAMSEY & BRO.,

ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, FINE SPECTACLES, OPTIC GLASSES,

CLOCKS AT WHIDLESALE AND RETAIL REPAIRING IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. WATCHES.

WM. KENDRICK'S. WM. KENDRICK WOULD call attention in broatcek of WATCH-ES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE oth gract care from the rters. They are the ver

DEALERS IN

Calf and examine.

D. H. MADDOX. PRACTICAL MILL WRIGHT MAIN ST. SETWEEN SLEVENTH AND TWELFTE LOUISVILLE, KY., tten I to a l ordere in mil balling

SEFESE TO SAUSAGE STUFFERS

AUSAGE STUFFERS, assorted sizesia s'oreand strail, by MILLER WINGATE & CO

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.
On copy one year, 33. Twacopies one rear, 53. Three copies no year, 36.
Five cup enone year, and an extencopy to the person sending-vanceinb, making out e-poes, 518.
Eight copies one year, and an extremoly to the person sending-the club making mass capies, 356.
Evere copies one year, and an extremoly to the person sending the club, making twe recoper, 526.

Evere copies one year, and an extre copy to the person sending tha club, making twe recoper, 526.

a23 weew2t 113 Chestant wreet, Ph. adelpus, Ph. Prospectus for 1857.

By Withiam Howett author of "Rivel Lafe in England," "Homeo of the Poets," to, &c.

The is e FEDRY OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE, Mr.,
Howett h wing varied Austrola approxy with the mesect of acquain ma himsel with the novel and romantic
aspects under which nature and soonely process themselves in that single arresus.

The following Kovelets will then be given, though
probably not in the Sinch order nere meetined!—

The Withered Heart.

The Raid of Burgundy, Novelet, by Mrs. Southworth, run through about ox or a ght numbers of the Pou

No. 66 South Intro Street, Philade ph a. (FSAMPLE NUMBERS sent gia e in em eas a2! dikwi

III Endersigned are the owners of the right to soll like indexigned are the owners of the right to soll Wisn a's PATENT WASH-FUB for he State of Kealey, and they hereby were all present and to sell am these Tobs, except in the country of these hereby for the country of the co bon.

Ans person wishing to purchase the right of any county not named above, will spuly to the understoned at Ceyngtoo, Ky.

BIGGS at ELLIS.

WILLIAM HOWITT, the celebrated English authory rates for "the Saturday Avening Post" TALLENGETT, OR THE SQUATTERS HOME. See Prosperties in another place. The marre' or the heath with rusting sound, And swa ow's email and descried nests are found Benesia the oures.

The frequent blast (\* tars) he sight, and monns in lashing cons. the load him a, and leaves the rided trees theretoes of the Pati

[From the Bosto Olive B anch ] THE BANKRUPT.

BY MAHALA GOWRAN

CHAPIER I.

'Will you take another cup of coffee!' sal-Mrs. Sandford to her :usbaud.
'No, I thank you,' lie replied in a half impa tient tone; and rising abrubtly, took his hat and

To the eye of a careless observer, that manais was the abode of contentment and happiness. Mr and Mrs. S. had been married three years; sh was a beautiful creature—a calm, blue eye, an awest disposition, and possessed of a large storo of intellectual wealth; she was a lady in the true sense of the word; and every way calculated to They had a splendid establishment, and every thing throughout bespoke the relinement an good taste of the owners. They had been edu cated by sensible parents, and knew how to apply and enjoy, rationally, the wealth where with God had blessed hem. The three shory years they had spent together, had strengthene their attachment, formed upon mutual worth and they determined to contribute to each other happiness, whether in adversity or prosperity windor; and with a beating heart and an anx ions gaze, followed the retreating form of he ausband, as he slowly paced the gravelled wa to the street. When he disappeared she lean her head upon ler hand, and gave vent to he agonized feelings, in a flood of tears. She he gan to contrast her present condition with the past. Three happy years she had spent with Mr. Sandford, rose up before her mental vision Ah, happy years, how quickly they glided away O., Martimer! how can you treat me thus! Mrs. Sandford had for several days noticed his altere deportment, and indulged the hope ere this time te have been able to fathom the cause of hi disquietade—the change in his manner toward her. She plainly saw that he shunned he society, for the first time withheld from her his

Up to the present time she had appeared chees ful in his presence, but now that she was alone her suppres ed anxiety broke forth into agon she could hardly aubduc. She had in some de gree regained her tranquility, when Mr. Sand ford came home to dinner. The moment his eye rested upon the face of his wife—he saw that eye rested upon the face of his wife—he saw that she had been weeping, and his heart smote him for his conduct, yet he dreaded to tell her the truth that he was a bankrupt. He knew her worth and her confiding tenderness, but he wish ed her dream of happiness to last as long as possible, this led him to err in judgment, and prevented him from telling her anshrinkingly that an unfortunate speculation had reduced. that an unfortunate speculation had reduced them from affluence to poverty. But the traces of anxiety and suffering which lingered on the countenance of Mrs. Sandford determined him and seating himse f beside her, he made a candidand full disclosure of the change in his fortune that is third. Fig. and Mrs. Sandford in a soft in the counterpart of the change in his fortune. 'And is this al '' said Mrs. Sandford in a sol and a cheerful tone; 'has this been the cause your disquie ude-it is the less of a few paltr

dollars which has thrown as much gloom ove our once happy home; and can it be that this; what you have so much dreaded to tell me! But remember, Ada., you have had ever confort and convenience which wealth afford and have always moved in the highest circ'ea society, and now to step down from affluence to poverty, and be treated with neglect by these too, whom you once considered your trienda, more I think, then your sensative mind can bear And when I think of the advantages, you must relinquah, I confess, that a shade of gloom

eals over me at the prospect.'
'We will acc,' said Mrs. Sanford. 'First, heris a large house, which can be changed for "Well!

Then, here is a quantity of furniture which we shall not need, nor have any room for in new home. Then, house and furniture disposof, we shall want but one servant—consequel not be expected to give parties, as we have don Again, change of circumstances will give us change to find who our real fr enda are; for nor out true ones will take the trouble to look us up So you see, Mortimer, that in the end, we me not lose so much by the great change in our fo

tune as you seem to anticipate.'

But, though Mrs. Sandlord's effection for he husband, and her own excellent understanding prompted her to regard their present state of affairs so lightly, and though she was willing to make any sacrifice with forritude, which circumstances m ght require, she knew and felt deep that the dark water, through which adversi compels us to wade, are indeed discouraging. She kuew enough of society to be satisfied tha in the circles which wealth draws around us there are always some who look with envi eves on our condition,' and would rejoice at o fallen fortunes; but whatever were her suffer ings she knew her husba d suffered more, an ved to bear their misfortune with composu on his account.

CHAPTER II.

Ring ding! went the bell at an early hour, the spl 'ndid mansion of Mrs. Lucime Hall, and the s rvant announced: 'Mrs. Baker.' 'Have you heard the news!' said she, after the polite ceremony was over, used by fashio able callers.

Oh, only that the wealthy Mr. Sandford h: failed, and is not ing now but a bankrupt.

But Mrs. Sanford will have to lower her dig nity a little, will she not!' said the charital

'Well, I am glad of the failure,' replied Mr Baker, 'she can afford to part with some of he high and aris'ocratic manners. I never though that she was any better than others, though aome people think that she is very religious, ver amiable, and an accomplished lady—but I neve could see anything which looked like an ac complishment about her. And I guess when i is known that Mra. Sandford is in indigent circum stances, her friendship will not be any mo songht than ours, and her accomplishments w take wings and fly away.

This charits le conversation was interrupted by another caller—Mrs. Willis. She had a tru heart, and knew how to sympathize with the un anate, and heard of Mr. Sandford's trou le with unfeigned regret. 'I have been a frequent vis tor, ever since sh

resided in town,' said Vrs. Willis, 'and have never seen any unnatural airs about her, she has always received me with cordiality; always cheerf :1; her conversation sprigh'ly and animating; and her correct deportment has preessed me in her favor, and left impressi in my bosom, which no change of fortune can

conversation, Mrs. Willis apologized for her short call, saying, that she had but just heard of Mrs. Sandford's misfortune, and must give her a call before she returned home, for on account would she now neglect her.' 'I wil accompany you if you are willing,' aaid Mrs. Baker, 'for I am very anxious to know how she appears since her husband became a

And I too,' said Mrs. Hall, 'as it is a please

morning, will be one of your number.'
We will not censure the motives which
prompted two of the ladies to call upon Mrs. S But let it auflice to say, that they found her home; and they were received with ao mucl pol tenes; and she looked so cheerful, and con versed with so much ease, that Mrs. Hall and Mrs. B ker often exchanged glarces, as much as to say, 'S is either does not know her husband s cond 1 in or canceals it from us.' Not si with Mrs. 'illis, for as the other ladies rose to depart, she excused herself for remaining, ing, that as i.s. Sandford was alone, and not having any particular engagement, she would

opend a day with her
This was a most welcome communica'ian to
Mrs. S., for in her she could place the most im plicit coufi lence; she had long kuown her worth, and expected her aound judgment would aid her in forming her plans for the future.

To her therefore she made a candid statem f the charge in their circumstances; adding that after all ju t cemands were satisfactoril settled, they would have but little or nothin left, and that it would be a long time, before he band could again be enaged in any profitabl

'And now,' said Mrs. Sandford, 'I am going to communicate to you the course I intend to pursue. I have a cousin residing in the city of B \_\_\_\_, an editor of a mouth'y magazine; and I think of commencing to write articles for him f r I am quite sore he wilnot refuse to accept em, and liberally compensate me for my

We are going to remove into a small house in street; for that is in a less expensive part of the town, and besi les attending to my do duties, I shall find time to write an article for my cousin, which will I think inter-

en, and superintended her domestic duties, an will pass over a few years of the histo

of our friends, and take a view of their hom n 1855. On the bank of a river, near a popu

us city in the State of \_\_\_\_stands a beauti mns, its foreground filled with choic ubbery enclosed by an iron fence; among the wer-beds. Every thing around exhibits order beanty, and no donbt reader, you have gues , who are the owners of this neat edifice A few weeks ago, as we were traveling, we cidental y heard, we could pass the home Mrs. S indiord, consequently we availed our class of the opportunity to give them a call—Wc alighted from the carriage, and walking in the avenae, stopped to contemplate the scenery The shrubbery was yielding its verdure to the st: the red and veilow leaves were scatter the autumnal winds; the petals of the delica owers were fading, and they reminded us, that e too, were mortal, and would soon wither and e. As we rang the door-bell, and waiting for dmittance, wondered if our friends had changed we ourselves, and the flowers! A middle-aged ly met us as we entered, a line of care was rceptible upon her brow; but, we recognized er, and the recognition was mutual, and we ere very soon seated in a handsome parlo

ldren. Time flew swiftly away, and we rectantly detarted; perhaps no more to mee til the morning of the resurrection. Mr. Sandford is now among the wealthiest of t had not been .or the judicious course pu d by his wife, he should never probably have h impatience or repining, when his spirit well nightcrushed, probably it would have de oved it classicity forever; or i fin the con procession of this second career, he had been bjected to what might have been deemed the niuable demands of his wife, instead of the reful, and judicious management of their slen r resources, the road to wealth would have on difficult. perhaps, forever inaccessible. ortantle son of the gr at Apostle, 'in whatsour state I am, therewith to be content.

Examination of a Debtor. 3.r Snap, of the firm of Snap, Bustle & Co sidered a lawyer of great shrewdness. ap is some on collecting a deht, and allows tere is not a man in the S ste sufficiently stoc ere is not a man in the S ste sufficiently stocked the thrains to get ahead of him in an examination Among the gentlemen who failed in 1854 was Mr. Buckram, a dealer in clothing. Buckram owed the time he 'cavećin', some seven thousand dolars, a large portion of which was due to Bite & Prothers, of New York. Mr. Buckram offered to ampromise with Bite & Brothers by paying forty cents on the dollar. Bite & Brothers refused and went to law. As Buckram offered no defense they, of course, obtained judgment. An execution was issued. It produced nothing, however. I Buckram possessed flonds, they were placed where the sheriff could not get at them. Mr. Snap te ported to Bite & Brothers real hereport, and told Snap to bring Buckram be ted to Bite & Brothers. Bite & Brothers reaccipint, and told Snap to bring Backram be a judge. Mr. Snap did so. The examination of short time since, and showed that Mr ckram was too old a bird to be caught with aff. Mr. Backram, have yon any money? Yes "How mach?" Fliteen hundred dollars, here is it? "In my pocket." Will you pay it on the judgement hed against you by Bite dollars? "No, sin!" Why not?" It is all hadson the Baux of Niagara. "Why did yon no so in the first place?" Thought yon liked exere. "Have you any other money?" Not a red yo planos? "No, sir." Any jewelry? "Some, hat does it cousist of?" "Two brass breastpin at this ring." 'And what is the value of tha g?" 'One handred and fifty dollars; it's gold what does it cousist of? "Two brass breastpins di this ring." 'And what is the value of that ag? 'One hundred and fifty dollars; it's gold, ounted with a diamond.' 'And does that belong vou!" 'Yos, sir, to me individually.' 'Are you living to apply that in part payment of Mr. Bire's dement? 'Could not think of such a thing, 'Vuy not, sir?' 'It's exempted by the statuse.' 'Nonsen e'—nolaw exempts jewelry.' 'You are istaken, sir.'—Here Mr. Susp appealed to the ourt. The Court decided that the exemption we did not apply to jewelry. 'How as regarddid not apply to jewelry. 'How as regard y pictures!' interrogated Mr. Buckram. 'That' mly pictures, interrocated Mr. Buckram. The ifferent matter; family pictures are exem Vell, ir, that is a family picture, framed in govere Mr. Buckram lifted np a little lid on whee dismond was mounted, and showed to nort the minature dagnerreotype of his whee Conrtlocked at Mr. Snap. Mr. Snap loo Mr. Buckram, and Mr. Buckram looked at Mr. Snap looked a thr. How says your Honor—is that a familioritait? 'I think it is.' 'And, being so, it is emust decide so.' 'And, having decided so, Mr. Sna; a a matter of course, pays the costs of the example.' The judge said 'Yes,' and Mr. Snap b. (Snays, which is the costs of the example.)' The judge said 'Yes,' and Mr. Snap b. (Snays, which does not expect to the costs of the example.)' The judge said 'Yes,' and Mr. Snap b. s finger bails down to carpet tacks,' and swore the syllables. He paid costs, left the office, an he will have Buckram in the State's priso y to effect the object. Backram takes the may coolly, and says 'go ahead.' It strikes as the ckram's examination comes and r the head

KEEN REJOINDER .- Mr. Buffum, of Lynn rney named Lord, who did his best to ex and trew-beat him so as to overset t stimony be had given to his client. The ques-on was something relating to machinery, and Ruffinn had used t e word 'philosophicall' o this phrase, and endeavored to make the s ridiculous in the eyes of the jury. At

'Pray, Mr. Witness, as you seem to be a grea cilosopher, can you tell me what the conse m a hogshead?" 'Yes, sir.' replied Mr. Buffum, 'the head

'Indeed, air,' pursued the counsel, 'can vot me philosophically, why the head should fa. Yes, sir,' returned Buffum, 'it is been esheads are like some lawvers-their he d

re the weakest part!'
The rear of the court-room scknowledged the story of the witness over the counsel.

The Mote and the Beam.—'John,' said to clergyman, to one of his flock, 'you should become a teeteteler—you have been drinking Do you never take a wee trap yourself, sin 'Ah, but John, you must look at your circun

ances and mine.'
'Varra true,' quoth 'John; but sir, can yo Il me how the streets of Jerusalem were keepi 'No, John, I cannot tell you that.'

Weel, air, it was just because every one cepit uis own door clean!' replied John with nair of triumph. The Scotch parison looked as if he fully ackowledged the corn, and vamoused. John was

r catechised after that about drinking hia worthy pastor. A Dew Bill.-Why, uncle Dewlittle, ho lew you dew! Dew come in and rest a little, lew. How dewa aunt dew, and what is sho

ewing now! And dew tell as all about the Come, dew sit up to the table, and de as we dew: dew help yourself, and dew tal me, and dew not make me dew all the talking or I shan't dew it. Now dew say somethi

REMARKABLE INVENTION.—A machinistin Men his, Tenn., has invented what he terms a marin ocomotive, which is declined to be substituted to the present steam water craft. It makes the has the present steam water craft. It makes the last of the boat the propelling agent, instead of having paddle wheels at the sides, or the ordinary screw propellor at the stern. The invention consists it using two hage parallel hollow screwa in the place of the present keel, and revolving them by means of steam power, so that they will cut their water as the common screw ents through the water as the common screw ents the wood. The screws are of fron, and, as before stated, are hollow, but divided into compartment, as a precaution against sinking in case of accident the cabin of the locomotive will be constructed or ne work, elevated above these screws, thus as irame work, elevated above these serves, tons admixing the passage of fresh air through lis who? length and breadth. It is helieved that, whe faily put upon the water, under advantageous circumstances, the locomotive can make about thirty miles per hour. Much confidence is expressed a Mempha in the trimmph of the invention.

MAGNETISED APRICOTS.-Magnetism has great effect upon animals, even upon vegetables. At S Quentin we have seen Dr. Picard make magne's experiments upon all kinds of plants. We have seen many rose bushes magnetised, especially two seen many rose bushes magnetised, especially two, of which one was dying and had only a single leet, which became yellow and dropped immediately: the other was constantly green, and was well stocked. The first was magnetised to give it vitality, and the other for the purpose of depriving it of hit; and roll treally bappened. Dr. Picard has also in his carden an apricot tree, upon which be magnetized three apricots, for the purpose of increasing their size; and this too happened, since these three upicots are as large as apples, whilst the others are even less than walnuts. To what is that to be attributed? To more accident? Then Dr. Picard's garden is full of such accidents. But it is in every one's power to witness these carions phenomen, since the place lies open and free to all who wish to cuter it and judge for themselves. euter it and judge for themselves.

Animal Magnetism.

The new electric light recently patented by the American invocation in England, and yielding the nost intense and beautiful illumination yet attained by science, will, it is stated, be used on board the mship Adriatic. Those who have investigated ble circumstances, the electric light can be seen at a distance of forty milea.

SENDING A "CLUB" - "Tommy, my son, what re you going to do with that club."
"Send it to the editor, of course."
"But what are you going to send it to the editor."

Mr. Sandford was willing his wife should take any course she thought best—Mrs. Willis, assented to her proposition; hoping that success might crown her future efforts, They soon removed to their new home, and Mr. S. obtained employment in a dry-good store, where he received wages, sufficient to meet his family ex.

Beind Ministers.—It is well known that the Scotch have a great an ipathy to written sermons. It is related that a Scotch woman who was attending church to hear a new minister, and who sat so that she could not see him, asked a neighbor if he preached from notes. She was informed that he was blind, and of course conid not.

"An' I wish they were a' blind'," was the lady's charltable reply.

Teacher—How many kinds of axes are there' Boy—Broad axe, narrow axe, post axe, axe of the Legislature and axe of the Apostles.

Teacher—Good! go to the head of your class.

penses. Mrs. Sandford succe sfully used her Jefferson on Patrick Henry and Jackson. The following, from the private papers of Danle February, just printed, are notes of a conversation

JEFFERSON'S ACCOUNT OF PATRICK HENRY

eft the school here, to go to the college at W

nuch entreaty and many promises of future study accorded in obtaining his. He then turned out for practicing lawyer. The first case which brough iminto notice was a contested election, in which

e appeared as connsel before the Committee of the ouse of Burgesses. His second was the Parson

House of Burgesses. His second was the Parson's cause, already well known. These nod similar elforts soon obtained for him so much reputation, that he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was as well suited to the times as any man ever was, and it is not now easy to say what we should have done without Patrick Henry. He was far before all in maintaining the spirit of the Revolution. Limitance was most extensive with the members

the spring be returned them, and declared the

n the spring be returned them, and declared that could not been able to go further than wenly o hirty pages in the first volume. He wrote almost othing—he could not write. The resolutions of 5, which have been ascribed to him, have hymning een supposed to have been written by Mr. John on, who acted as his second on that occasion; but it have been written by Itemself, they are used to have the action of they were written by Henry himself, they are used to the compessition.

they were written by merry binder, they are not as to prove any power of composition. Neather In politics nor in his profession was he a man of usiness; he was a man for debate only. His blog apher says that he read Plutarch every year, out the weekler he ever read a volume of it in his life. His temper was excellent, and he general!

oserved decorum in deliate. On one or two oce ons I have seen him augry, and his anger was te

ible; these who witnessed it were not disposed to ones it again. In his opinion he was yielding and racticable, and not disposed to differ from his riends. In private conversation he was agreeable indifferent and face ions, and, while in genteel society, appeared to nuclerstand all the decencies and proprieties of it; but, in his heart, he preferred low society and sought it often as possible. He would hunt it he pine woods of Fluvanna, with overseers, and a state of the description living in a carm for the society.

ne pine woods of Fluvanna, with oversers, and a compic of that description, living in a camp for a prinight at a time without a change of rniment.— have often been astonished at his command of roper language; bow he attained a know-edge of it never could find out, as he read so little and concreted little with educated men. After all, it must be allowed that he was our leader in the measure of the Revolution, in Virginia. In that respect

e allowed that he was our leader in the measure the Revolution, in Virginia. In that respect fore was due to him than any other person. It was don't had him we should probably have got oretty well, as you did, by a number of men of nearly equal talents, but he left us all far helind. His ingrapher sont the abeets of his work to meaney were printed, and at the end asked for in piction. I told him it would be a question herea er, whether his work should he placed on the she fails to the proper power of the same program of

r, whether me work should be placed on the shistory or panegynic. It is a poor book, writte a bad taste, and gives so imperfect an idea a trick lleury, that it seems intended to show or writer more than the subject of the work.

R. JEFFERSON'S OPTNION OF ANDREW JACKSON LIGHT MARKET ANDREW JACKSON LIGHT MARKET AND ALL THE PROPERTY AND ALL THE P

MR. JEFFEESON'S OFTNION OF ANDREW JACKSON.
I feel much alarmed at the prospect of seeing
Gen. Jackson President. He is one of the most unfit men I know of for each a place. He has had
very little respect for laws or Constitutions, and is,
in fact, an able military chief. His passions are
terrible. When I was President of the Sena'c he
was a Senator; and he could never speak on account
of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him
attempt it repeatedly, and as often choke with rage.
Has passions are nod not cooler now, he has heen
much tried since I know him, but he is a dangerous

neh tried since I knew him, but he is a dangero

The Brief and Inglorious Reign of Know-Nothingism.

and which bloomed, but for a day, has 1

while it lived, it hore fruits to test its her

ed to the tomb with other relics of

It has borne the apple of discord, and throw I have been the apple of discord, and throw I have been the milat of a peaceful and happy people. It has scattered the poisonous seeds of hatred tife and anarchy broadcast.

It has brought forth oppression of citizens be ause of their religious faith.

It has extended tyraunous arms over citizens of

It has bound men politically by secret oaths to

shout the rights of freemen on account of po-cal difference and opinion. t has covered with contame'y, and reproach the

t has covered with container, and reprinting of the States and the nation.

t has incited to violence, to inceudiar rder, for selfish and political ends.

It has turned the pulpit into a political rosting to Sabhath into a political holiday, and the mini

is of Christiato partizan erators.
It has set at nought the wisdom of the father

It has set at nought the wisdom of the fathers, mideought "to alienate one portion of the conutry rom the other," and "to render alien from each ther those who ought to be boand together by raternal affection."

It has destroyed the parity of our elections, and

orrupted our electors by hilles.

It has inculcated the "higher lsw" doctrine, and has fostered a smirlt of insubordination to the law.

the laud, and the Constitution of the country.

It has put passion in the place of judgmen judice in the place of reason, raining in the coef argument, and falsehood in the place of

It has done more than all other organizations

enconrage abolitionism, and to give place and por er to the enemies of Sonthern instintions.

QUITE A DELICACY! -The New Orleans Cre

ent, as a pair to the description of the lobs er

atching process in Boston Bay, gives the follow

ng description of the method in which "the cele

rated New Orleans delicacy, crawfish," are

In the first place, provide yourself with sever-ong wheat or broom straws and a small quantity of hog's lard—proceed to some locality where gain is known to be abundant—persons of great exper-once generally select one of the concernics—and naving found a hole, which is quite an easy matter transaction and of one of your transaction of the concernics.

rease the end of one of your straws and stick own and watch. By-and-by you will observe the

The Western Democrat has a "pome"

THEY EMBRACE.

Take a hand at free love, Your mamma's good example l'ass around the beef steak That Jesse's husband stole.

Go to thunder with your pork

Piten in "Betsey Triggers"

Fiy around tree uiggers, Old Buck's a "goner."

ell me, I pray you, ye lea ned men. FIRST SCRIBB.

The ben was first, or where the egg!

Give us no more of your doubts, I heg.

The egg was first, or whence the hen? Tell me how it could come, and when.

IGNORANUS. A fig for your learning, 'tisfudge, I yow' If you can settle this question now, So tell me, I pray you, yo learned men, Whether was first, the egg or the hen?

SILVER CHAMBER.-The Sultan of Turke

The round table in the mldst

intends having a good time. He is building silver chamber. All the furniture and appurter ances of the hondoir to be composed entirely

admira le workmanship; the surface is of polls

With Frederick in the corner,

Which was the First?

IONORAMUS.

Whether was the first, the egg or the hen?-

Fly around the hob tail, Tangle np feather beds, Camter np rag tag, "Sail in" wooly heads, Walk in Fremont,

erc is something going on, for your straw will

What are its fruits;

eigu birth

taken:

as follows:

bie: these who witnessed it were not dispo

An Important Article. The following article from the Richmon inquirer, a leading Southern Democratic paper, will be read with much interest at this

Patrick lie ry was originally a bar keeper. He as married very oune, and going into business, bifs own account, was a ban rupt before the year as out. When I was about the age of fifteen I THEINCOMING ADMINISTRATION - The Charles The INCOMING ADMINISTRATION—Ine Charleson Mercury and New Orleans Delta.—Not at all
iscouraged by their recent repulse, the retainers
if Fremont are busily employed in constructing a
asis of party organization for the campaign of
800. The plan is to rally the Black Republican
orces upon a platform of sufficient compass to emeft the school here, to go to the college at Wiliamsburg. I stopped a few days at a friend's in
he county of Louisa. There I first saw and besame acquainted with Patrick Henry. Having
heat the Christmas boildays there, I proceeded to
Williamsburg. Some question arose about my adnission, as my peparatory studies had not been
pursued at the school connected with that institution. This delayed my admission about a fortnight
with the control of the ace every opponent of slavery and every enem the Soath, and then to begin a systematic, incent, and unscrupations warfar- upon the next Adinistration. Unless, at the end of his term, Mr Amstration. Outers, at the end of his term, a kachanna's administration can command the pop ar support, a Black Republican succession will be inevitable consequence. There will he no oth arty to inherit the dead man's effects. The hinnders of the D-mocracy, then, are to he advantages of Black Republicanism. What tion. This delayed my admission about a fortuight, at which time. If mry appeared in Williamsburg, and applied for a license to practice law, having commenced the study of it at or subsequently to the time of my meeting hlm in Louisa. There were four examiners—Wythe, Penditen, Peyvon Randolph and John Randolph. Wythe and Penditon at once rejected his application. The two Raudolphs, by his importunety, were prevailed upon to algn the license; and baving obtained their signatures, he applied again to Penditton, and after purch entreary and many promises of future study.

sson of caution and circumspection does this fac culcute upon every person who is any sort respot bite for the policy of the party! With what obsta es and embarrassments does it threaten the incon Democratic and Black Republican partie e nearly balanced in respect of power. The for er was victorious in the recent struggle, but suc ss was hardly won with the aid of important acci-ntal advantages. The latter has ab ited notbling its zeal, and has suffered no panse in its prepain

cell, and has suffered no panse in its prepara-or another battle.

the next coulest circumstances must be t us. The Democratic party will be placed try critical position and will be subjected to that will tax its wisdom and its streag th to the est. Under the best auspices nu administra n, for a President to steer safely Into haibor, a his conise lies among breakers, and he must connect the fury of an inevitable storm! Every y foresees the difficulties and daugers of Mr. hanan's path. Everyboly understands that his insistration must stand the hazards of a section-outroversy. But this is not all. The Black ablicau party will watch and waylay him at every of his nearest. from the upper counties, and his holdness and their votes overawed and controlled the more cool or the more timid arist cratic gentlemen of the lower part of the State. His eloquence was peculiar, if indeed it should be called eloquence, for it was impressive and sublime, beyond what can he imagined. Although it was difficult, when he had spoken, to tell what he had said, yet, while he was speaking, it always seemed directly to the point. When he had spoken in opposition to my opinion—had produced a great effect, and I myself here highly delighted and moved, I have asked myself when be ceased—"What the devil has ne said?" I could never answer the inquiry. His person was of full size, and his manner and voice tree and manly. His interance neither very fast nor very slow. His speeches generally short—from a quarter to a half an hour. His promunciation was vulgar and velous, but it was forgotten while he was spenking.

The was a man of very little knowledge of any sort, he read uothing, and had no hooks. Returning one November from Albermale court, he borrowed of me Hume's Essays, in two voinness, saying he should have leisure in the winter for reading—In the spring be returned them, and declared that he had not been able to go further than livenly or epublicau party will watch and waylay him at every tep of his progress, will interpose all manner obstacles in his way, will barrass him by open asant, will undermine him by secret treachery, will gg; avate his embarrassments, will oppose his meaaures, thwart his policy, detect his blunders—inbort, will fight him with every weapon known in 
bort, will fight him with every weapon known in 
bort, will fight him with every weapon known in 
bort, will fight him with every heapon known in 
bort, will fight him with every heapon known in 
bort, will fight him obstacles? Can Mr. 
backmann conduct the Democratic party through 
the the difficulties and dangers, bring it into the 
ledd in 1860, with no less of prestige or power?—
The exploit wound rival the retreat of the Russians 
ther the fall of the Malakoff, but the strategy of a 
bortschakoff is esseutial to its accomplishment. off is essential to its accomplish st brilliant reputation for statesmans

the most brilliant reputation for statesmanship rill be the prize of success; the irreparable overhrow of the party, and the ruin of the country, rill be the penuity of lailbre.

In the wisdom and firmness of Mr. Buchanan we have implicit confidence. But the fid lity of the hearty must be equal to the shifty of the leader—
To succeed in his arduous enterprise he must have be zealous support of the united hemocracy.

The journals in the interest of the Black Republication party appreciate the embarrassments of Mr. Buchanan's position. They understand the condian's position. They understand the cons of his success. They know that the jute the triumph of the incoming Administration.— nee their artful attempt to sow distrust between t two sections of the parly—an cuterprise to ich the Herald devotes itself with indefatigable lduity. Hence the absurd story of the ascen

the Charleston Mercury and the New Orlean Ita are in no sense party papers, and in their enssion of political matters they allow the m-wes a latitude which is limited only by their own eas of consistency and duty. But they are con-teted with very remarkable ability, and with the mest and most enlightened regard to the interest the South. We are surprised, therefore, that the South. We are surpulsed, therefore, that ugh they may care nothing for the exigencies early, they do not see how effectively they aid cause of Black Republicanism in repelling the pathies of the Northern Democracy and being a distrust of the incoming Aministration. I despair, In advance, of Mr. Buchanan's ability to shield the South from aggression, at leasting the term of his Presidency? Why prescribe claims to the incoming a district the south from aggression at least together to him which in the nature of this prescribe. policy to him which, in the nature of things, must undertake? This prophecy of cril coat test to the fulfilment of its own forchoding; a esc extravagant speculations can only end sar pointment. Meauwhile, however, they and the hopes of the enemies of the South, an press the spirit of onr Northern allies. ('an wain any advantage for the common cause by be ing an inordinate ambition, and by tender pport to Mr. Buchanan on im ossible condi-Do we not run the hazard of alienating his nace and losing the influence of his adminis

La the Cincinnati Convention Mr. Buchanau wa to the Cincinnati Convention Mr. Buchanau was out the first choice of a majority of the Southern Democracy. But his nomination was accepted with attsfaction; and he was supported in the Southern with mexampled ununimity. Both the Delta and lerenny nided in his election, and why? Not, errisily, because it was expected that Mr. Buchanau rould come up to the full measure of our wants and temands. We anticipated no such thing, and heave the convenience to the support of the first inhe opposition to his nomination in the first i ized as the "extremists" of the South, hec the probity of his personal character, his abil administration, and the well attested fairn driendlines of his disposition towards the Sou received the almost nnaminous vote of t th, without which his election would have hee

ssible achievement He is, therefore, in some sort, the President is south—not in a sectional wase, but in the sense it he owes his election chiefly to the support the South. Why, then, should any Southern man ticipate bis administration with distrust! It is elected under pleakes (implied in the principal of the platform,) which we all accepted as satisfact, the progress of the courses and asserters in the progress of the courses and asserters in the progress of the courses and asserters. actory in the progress of the canvass; and, a ese | ledges were in harmony with his autere ents, and with the spirit of the Northern Democ ents, and with the spirit of the Northern Denice acy, there is no reason to apprebend their viola ion. In any eventit will be time enough to suspec ir. Buchauan, and to oppose his administration then he discovers, hy some unequivocal act of hac aith, that he does not des rve the confidence no

The South occupies a precarious position in the The South occupies a precarious position in the unfederacy, and to sustain heiselt she has need of very artificial support. Prudence should be the redominant principle of her statesmanship while he is content to remain in the Union. In the orth there is a party well affected to her interest. The President elect is pledged to protect her ghts. For ourselves we flud, independently of coblegations of variety, abundant reason to sufficient to explications of variety, abundant reason to sufficient to the process of the protect of the process of bligations of party, abundant reason to se northern Democracy, and nucnee of the redefit Executive. Such ten be case, we would strengtheu rather than destrence integrity of the Domocratic organization, and when the final conflict comes (if come it must be south may not find be realf utterly friendle. ud alone. Such heing the case, we mean to sup ort Mr. Buchanau's administration, in the corli ent belief that the South will never regret he

From the Dublin Correspondence of the London Times Irish Emigration to Buenes Ayres, As already mentioned, the Waterwitch, 400 tens as aready mentioned, the property of Mr. Smith, so of the largest South American shipowners in terpool, sailed on Monday from the port of Dub., laden with a general cargo, and having on and 115 emigrants bound for Montevideo and cook Ayres. This change of the field of venture the Vorth to the South has been adopted by m the North to the bonth has been adopted h Irish Roman Catholics at the suggestion Irish Romau Catholics at the suggestion of cral clergymen of that persussion resident in the ted States, who have not tailed to impress their end focks with a due horror of the hostility he Kuow-Nothing party towards all stranger eneral, and especially towards the Irish can int. The Freeman's Journal says:

The emigrauts are all from the neighborhood of lingar, and belong to the most respectable of farming tenantry of that district, whence we what rethans is very little known, that are he farming tenantry of that district, whence arm, what perhaps is very little known, that migration upon a limited scale, but attended with the most beneficial results to the working classified and the country of Westmeath for the last fifteen wenty years, and the community of Irish now uenos Ayres amounts in number to 12,000 south Roman Catholic, well provided with executive properties of the most classified amount them, and of white classified and the most classified and the most

all Roman Catholic, well provided with excilent clergymen resident among them, and of who
liev. Anthony Fahey has lor many years past he
a prominent position among his flock. This reve
end gentleman has, we not retain to been the instrument of founding among them a hospital, and latter
a soc ety of the Sisters of Mercy for the education
of the rising generation. The pursuits from which
the Irish in Buenos Ayros derive so much
appraises are shiphingling for the not and age ve parts upon the "union of Sam Know-Nothing and the beautiful maiden Black 'Republianism" at the North. The concluding part is if of the religion of the country, it harmonize the two races. We understand that the Irish curi rants to Buenos Avres improve greatly in ac and ste, dy haible after a residence of three or four years, and fortunes of from £5,000 to £50,000 nr quite common among them. The yearly some transmitted to the country of Westmeath regularly increase in amount, the object of the senders being to assist their relations, or to pay the passage a of those whom they may have induced to join them. The pers are with the carriest solicitation of their contract the carriest solicitation of their

gone ont at the earnest solicitation of theh Anulteration or Goln .- The New York Register of last Friday says. thousand dollars in gold eagles and put them through a crucib'e; the next day he deposited the ullion in the assay office, and the day after re

eived a 'har' marked \$1,060. The plain English of this is - 'Some other metal The plant English of this is—"Some other metal is substance can be combined with gold, and succombination will stand the assay test of our mints. The secret or science of doing this was discovered in France, and communicated to this country early ast summer. The case cited above is only one of peated experiments made, with like results, ie assay office in this city, and at the mint

A great breeze has been raised in Detroit in and

Letter from Oldham.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]
The Banke fought and won-Thanks to the Ole Line Whigs-Reflectious-The Courier, &c., &c. BROWNSBORO, KY., Nov. 26, 1856.

V. N. HALDEMAN, Esq.

Dear Sir: The great polit al battle has been fought, and victory perches upon the Democratic hauner. Thanks-ten thousan anks, to those true patriots of the Old Whig earty, who, preferring the perpetnity of the Unio nd the prosperity and happiness of their count any party, have nobly and fearlessly battled for the Constitutiou and the Union, and assisted in chieving the great victory over the combined for es of Abolitionism and Know Nothingism. The black waves of Aholit onism which for awhile areatened to engulph this glorious Union, and des oy the liberty which was given as by the patriots of '76 were driven hack, and their paricidal Inter-tions thwarted. The great (?) "American party, who boasted of "having arisen upon the roins

uniters, who cared for nothing but spoils, &c., &c.—
ill this should be prevented and none but the rerestand ablest men should be trusted. "Office
should seek the man ud not the man the office,
was their cry, when, God knows, a more nuscingulous set of demagogues never held office than the
elec ed by the K. N. party in '54.

But their reign is over, their triumph is at an end.
Only une State in the Union acknowledges the sucompany of the seth bound uncertainty and the seth send remacy of the oath-hound, proscriptive party, and that State pistols, brass knncks, &c., were ver Tective in obtaining that supremacy. Marylan ow, will be "the star that never sets"—the refug

ich I think he is inclin d to do, for "Sam, , is totally defunct. But we will exercise chaand let his remains be andisturhed. The Conrier is now the paper in this commun An econner is now the paper in this community as a miscellaneous family paper it has no superior lay it find its way in every family circle in the Union, and may its editor receive (as he deserve) the complete of every patriot North and Sonth Cast and West. Respectfully, B. F. M.

Spiritualism. We notice some amusing accounts of spirits

anifestations in the New York Tribune of Satur lay, which exhibit the greenness of some person sidecidedly refreshing. Several practical illustrations of the truth (?) of the theory are given. One of these is as follows:

Four of us were aitting a round a table dies and two gentleman—resting our hands on th lge, and at the same time in personsi contact with nge, and at the same time in personal confact with the chother, in order to complete the spiritual circ one of our number was a young man of nous stelligence, and genlus, I may say. He had late een obliged to go into chancery, having been canded by his partner in the wholesale shoe hu cas. He had also had a disappointment in looking the chother which we had a list of the contract of ich weighed upon his spirits, hat to which w delicacy, did not allude. He interrogated the rits as to what branch of hasiness he sh ake up for the purpose of renovating his fortun rherenpon the medium, one of the young ladies liss S, rapped out, 'Go into the confectionery liess.' Receiving so prompt an answer, he laimed, his whole frame racked with emotion, ere any female now living to whom I should y addresses, and, if so, whom?' The medi self, who, covered with confusion, exclaimed erself, who, covered with confusion, exchanned coe that she had in vain tried to refrain from the speaking those words, but the spirit compelled in the confectionery husiness, and has anceed to be confectionery husiness, and has month acreally his served the confectionery companies of heavy contains in the confection of the confection arried Miss S., a young lady of heauty and a bi-egree of fancy and genius. Their married life tined to he most happy.

Miss S. is obviously the stronger-minded of the wo, and as it is not leap-year, she ingenionaly con ived a partnership in the "confectionery business But here is another practical example:

A large party, of which I was one, sat aroute table. Hands were placed and the persocontact completed. Then one of the ladies Mrs. G., a widow of mature age, commenced interrogate her husband, now in the realms of blockings of the party was a supersocial transfer of the ladies. Edward," she said, "may I marry again?" 11 nedinm, a Miss B., rapped out, Yes, Mary Ann medinm, a Miss B., rapped out, Yes, Mary Aniall not be jealous; there is no jealous; in Heave 'Who shall I marry?' said she. The medium reced, 'A gentleman in a checked west, blue drout and gray pants; his name I know not.' this we all instinctively turned to Mr. L., one of number, dressed exactly like the spirits description of the property of the same! Mrs. G. and Mr. Luckershop retired from the group and sfor a sliper page. spint replied, "The same." Mrs. G. and Mr. it therengon retired from the group, and after a slic conversation, discovered that there really was very striking elective affinity between them, at they have since heen married and are happy though he is twenty years the junior. Both are mercurl and talented."

And here another:

I myself lost my wife some time since, and. I myself lost my wife some time since, and, a few cvenings ago, thought I would interregate her. The medium, my niece, a sweet girl of 17 years, and very luteligent, rapped out first that my wife was lu heaven and very well contented.—Then, when I further questioned her about the rry pleasant ladies and gentlemen here. tention; I also fi d P. very pleasa ance with him.' When I interrogat my marrying again, she said: 'No' '! ote yourself to spiritnalism!'

We must not omit one other practical example of the truth of spiritualism!

Having lost a valuable bull terrier a month o ago, to which, though of a violent nature, I wa nuch attached, I Interrogated the spirit of my de ceased grandmother about it, asking her where i ras. The medium, a Mr. M. rapped out the starting word, 'Hark!' Instantly all was hushed; whou itha rush and a bound, Fedro sprang, from who his old way, at the legs of the company

SHIRTS IN NICARACUA.-Shirts must be scar a Nicaragua. A correspondent of the Grannad: ewspaper, signing himself 'Titus Bricka,' says Being very glad to learn Spanish, I have begun to oard at a native's honse. Before I was ther any days I became acquainted with a very ple nt native woman, who gave me to understand omen have always been my weakness. er the shirt four days ago, she has not returned with it. I will not tell you bow I feel; but laying abed four days is no joke

A party of workmen, a few days since hile making an excavation at Taylorsville, a little was a few miles below this city on the Kentack hore, found a bottle containing bills on the Ol nited States Bank, amounting to forty thousan llars. Onr informant, a citizen of the town, b ieves them to be genuine hills .- Cincinnati Ga

THE HOO MARKET .- The market has assume firmer tone, with liberal receipts, and a few aales at \$5 75 net. The pens are pr. tly well filled, and the packers actively at work. The following is from the Cincinnati Gazette of yes-

The speculative movement in the provision ma The speculative movement in the provision in ket was somewhat prominent to-day, and the were sales to a moderate extent—the particulars which were not made public—at advance pile Lard sold at over 10c, for prime barrel. Mess pubrought \$14.nnd green shoulders were also high hrought \$14. nnd green shoulders were also higher The advance in hogs over yesterday was 10a150 pe 100 lhs, closing with a very strong tendiney to wards \$6. The cause of this upward movement to noticed in our last issue. It is hased entirely on a anticipated deficiency, as indicated by the receipt at this port so far this season. There is no con sumptive demand for products, excepting lard.— Country dealers are the most free purchasers for both lungs and propyletons. both hogs and provisions. Hogs IN ILLINOIS .- The Chicago Democra

f the 26th inst., says: In this State, from all the facts which we have heen able to gather, the indications are that there will be as many pounds of pork, but not so many hogs this year as last. The shipments of hogs on foot will be treble the number this year that there was last, consequently the quantity of pork packed In Iowa we learn that the number and weight of nogs have increased this season, while in this State and Missonri there are not so many hogs, but as we

ave stated, fully as mncb pork, the quality being hetter.
Packers in this city are paying \$4 75a5 25 net, and \$3 25a4 50 gross, hat large shipments on foot and in carcass are being made to the East, with the prospect of of more remunerative prices.

wo norea of the farm of the late John King, Esq., tying one mile from town, on the Winchester road, was sold at auction, on Tuesday last, at \$113 per acre. Another lot, of ahont fourteen acres, brought \$130 per acrc. Payments-one third in ha he halance at one and two years. Ou Wednesday the farm of James R. Wright, de sed, two miles from town, on the Lexis oad, containing 346 acres, was sold for \$92 60 pe

nere.
Mr. Wm. K. Griffith was the purchaser of the first tract and Mr. Robert Langston of the other.

Paris (Ky.) Citizen, 28th. A DUEL IN PROSPECT .- The New York Snnday Herald says:-

The charge of disbonesty and treachery made by Mr. Randolph against Gen. Goicourin caused the atter to send to Mr. Randolph yesterdsy months are rosal challenge to mortal combut, which Randolph refused to receive, and required his con municator. o he made in writing. Gen. Goiconria immediate, we sent a written challenge, which was promptly cepted. We are informed that arrangements haven made for a hostile meeting between the par INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL .- A letter in the

New York Herald, dated Rio, Oct. 10, says: how case. "The stock of Coffee is increasing, owing to the land are large, and but few vessel vorld. Brazil will assume a proud position among the nationa very soon."

The ears on the Nashville railroad are A great breeze has neen raised in Detroit in oursequence of the discovery of horse heef in sansages,
made by a German in that city. According to
French anthority, horse beef is as good as any; and
in Paris at the present time, sorrel stakes, iron grey
chons and roan sansages are agten with great reliab.
this season of the Nashville railroad are
the bank was false and malicious. We hope Col.
Burchwell will be able to sustain the ron which this
false report occasioned, and have much confidence
this season of the year.

Sugar Cane

The experiments made by Major Sibly, of Saint Chailes, and Mr Geyer, of this country, in the culture of the angar cane, appear to have heen simultaneous with efforts made in other portions of the United States, and in higher in i udes. These gentlemen used the seed of the Japan and Chinese cane, and as we have already noticed, exhibited at the recent St. Louis Fair, apperiment of the cape and cent St. Louis Fair, specimens of the cane and

recent St. Louis Fair, specimens of the cone and seed, together with samp es of the symp obtained by a process of their own.

In Massachusetts, at Newton Centre, a gentleman contivated during the presit season, the Chinese cane, manafacturing from it some most excellent molasses, thus confirming the statement made by Major Sibley in his paper submitted to the Agricultural Association, that it could be calibrated any. nral Association, that it could be cultivated any where Sonth of latitude forty-two.

Muster South of Intinue forty-two been made with In Georgia experiments have been made with the same cane by a Mr. Peters, of Calhoun, who made over three hundred gullons of syrup from it and states that four hundred gullons of syrup may be made from the produce of an acre of the The experiments in New England have convinced

parties there, that it may be cultivated as easily and successfully as corn. Taking the three latitudes of Massachusetts, Middle Missonri and Georgia, it would seem that the ellmate and soil of every portion of the United States, are adapted to the culture of this important totals. e of this important staple, and may yet be re-rted, with wheat and corn, as the staples of

ported, with wheat and corn, as the staples of States heretofore regarded as physically lneapacltated for the growing of sugar.

The high rates at which sngar has suled, for some time past, and tho poor prospect of an abatement for nearly months, if not years, to come, indicate to agriculturists, that here is an inviting opportunity to enter largely into the culture of an article, which yields liberally to the hand of the farmer or planter, and promises him a generous remnneration, while some hope might be ludu ged by consumers, of relief from the ruinous prices we now pay for sugars. The introduction of new machinery dispenses with the necessity of retaining a large force for growing the cane and manufacturing the sugar, and places those who have not from one hundred to a thousand negroes, on an equal footing with those who have, with less expense to escounter. If the large wheat nud corn growing State

should indestake to califyate sngar, and the North and Sonth both he the source of supply, the pro-hability of a gen ral failure of the crop and consequent rise in prices, till the afficient and poor together complain, would be so diminished as to be or comparatively slight weight in price correct calculations. As it is now, a drought or freshet, or frost, ever As it is now, a drought or freshet, or frost, over but a small portion of the Southern country, spreads a panic throughout the United States mar-ket, and a loss of but a quarter of a crop, advances prices, till housewives economies in preserves, and the poor drink nusweetened coffee.

No general failure of the wheat crop is ever like-ly to occur, because of its general diffusion through-out all introdes and the preschilit them.

at all latitudes, and the probability that if ln State the drought, or rust, or hy destroys the harvest, it will escape these elsewhere, and the ganeral average be not greatly changed. The same might be expected of sngar, if grown in every State, and all expensive fluctuations be escaped. This matter is worthy the attention of agriculturists, who may become producers of this ladispensable family article, and one of no inconsiderable cost even to small families for themselve and e cost even to small families, for themselves and for the sngar markets of the country. Scores en-gage every year in the maple dis ricia, in the man-ufacture of sngar, as a matter of profit. Let them, and hundreds of others make the experiment with and hundreds of others man Cane.
the Japan and Chinese Sagar Cane.
St. Louis Republican.

SHARP BUSINESS OPERATION .- The New York SHARP BUSINESS OPERATION.—The New York Evening Post gives the particulars of a keen business transaction in that city, which seemed to be mixed in equal parts with love and money A school girl, an only child, received the addresses of a young man, which coming to the car of her father, he had an interview with the lover, and by dint of persuasion and a thousand dollars, got his promise to cease his visits. For a while the separation seemed by the persuasion that differ a few weeks as ise to cease his visits. For a while the separation seemed to be permanent, but after a few weeks apparent forgetfulness of her sweetheart, the glil informed her friends that 3 days previous thereto she was married to the bought off lover, but returning directly from the house of the officiating clergyman, she had not seen her husband since the ceremony. The father, distressed beyond measure, again sought the young husband, and, after much persuasion, got from him a promise to sign a write. uasion, got from him a promise to sign a writ en agreement releasing his martial rights, and re inquishing all control over his wife. The father rillingly handed over four thousand dollars, and willingry manded over from thomsand dollars, and the papers were to be signed at ten o'clock the aexiday. At nice o'clock, the sharp operator, with the five thousand in his pocket, called and demanded his wife, and she departed with ber husband, leav-ing her father minus five thousand and a daugh

A man, wearing the exterior of a gentleman, entered the Planter's Honse on Sanday night last and after being in a short time, gave en insanity; the wild expression of his eyes, insanity; the wild expression of his eyes, the great mental anxiety which characterized his movements, excited the curiosity of all persons present. In a thort time, in the deepest feeling of mental agony, he attered lond cries of murder, at the same time leclaring his innocence, as he was acting under reders. By the request of the proprietors of the ouse he was taken charge of by the police. conveyed to the police office. They fund on ex-amination that he was staying at Barnnni's Hotel and thinking that his mental agitation was caused by too free use of liquor, he was conveyed to the house. We learned that on Monday morning he exhibited great decresion of spirits, and in a short time left the house, and has not been seen since. We are told that the following evening a perso caring the same description, and exhibiting the mer New Orleans. At the appointed hou mer hacked ont from the wharf, and wher of the levee this person plunged into the

sage down the river, that he was a fugltive from nstice; that he had been connected with the pro justice; that he had been connected with the pro-slavery party in their marandering expeditions in Kansaa; that he had shot a person hearing dis-patches from Lane's army; and hearing measures were heling taken to have him arrested on the charge of murder he had fled.

It is also stated that he was prevented from the

act of self-destruction while on his passage down the river from Kansas. He gave his name as Wright, and represented himself as a resident Wright, and represented minsen as a residence Virginia, and a personal friend of Governor Wi St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 26 MELANCHOLY SUICIDE IN GEORGIA.-The meriens (Ga.) Rejublican of the 12th states: On Saturday morning last, the 5th instant, the

on by the announcement that a said ie had been emmitted during the night, in one of those drink g and gambling establishments wherethe nawar ag and gainting establishments where the nawary re so often enspared and led victims to rain. Dr. J.H. Perkins, of Cuthbert, a most estimable and rorthy citizen—i hrother of Judge Perkins, earney pto this place a day or two before, with fifteen undered dollars in his pocket to pay off a bank with Mingatanerals he gar into an of them state. indred dollars in his pocket to pay on a usua-de. Unfortunarely he got into one of these sluks iniquity and destruction, and was induced to rink, became intoxicated, and then to the gam-action is last dollar leave drink, became intoxicated, and then to the gam-him, and his note unpaid. Driven to desperation, he retired to his room, and in the maddened phren-zy of the moment committed the rash act of soff destruction, by cutting the artery of one of the wrists from which the current of life soon made its escape; morning revealed the horrid deed, and a onsed to indignation the feeling of the communiagainst men who make theaselves the willing astruments of every crime known in the black atalogue, even to death itself.

Polsonine FROM LEAD PIPES .- The Boston Traveller of the Nov. 20th, says: Capt. J. Hallett, of West Newton, who about two recks ago could neither raise his hands to his heal, nor hear a pound weight, is now able to ride or walk when and wh rehe pleases, and bids fair to

restored, in a reasonable time, to his wonted His case appears to have been the following: Some months ago, after having been debilitated by repeated attacks of fever, he was troubled with cholic and constipation. Some ten weeks since his is tamily physician, by and with the advice of D his tamily physician, by and with the advice of Dr. Hosmer, of Watertown, sent hirs to this city, to the eare of Dr. J. Silas Brown, and Dr. W. Allcott, of the Electro Chemical and Hygiean Institute, No. 20 La Grange Place. The examinations of br. Clark, Prolessor of Materia Medica of this city, confirmed the suspicions of his being poisoned, and on a careful analysis of some of the water he had been using fur many months, h. Dr. A. Haves, of been using for many months, by Dr. A. Hayes, o been using for many months, by Dr. A. Hayes, of Boston, it proved to be strongly impregnated with a poisonous compound. In a letter to Dr. Alloott Dr. Hayes says it is utterly unfit for culinary purposes. It appears that the water of Capt. Hawell's conducted to the place where his pamp stands through ahout sixty feet of lead pipe. The water, very agreeable to the taste until it was analysed, was regarded as of the very first quality for density purposes, not only by himself but by his drinking purposes, not only by himself, but by his neighbors.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday 83 The report of the rece pts of Hogs published this alog, baving exhibited a smaller number than anticipated, the market was favorably toduperhaps, the principal purchasers. Slaughterers

he following items:

On Friday night last a party composed of Wm. Shaptaw, his son, and three nepbews, tore down a large portion of the fencing of Abraham Cowley, on Mill Creek, in this concty. They were warned off hy the old gentlemn and his wite, wherenpon trey proceeded to stone the honse, rack the fence, and threatened to kill the old man, and abused and involved the old lady in the convent terms—ending alted the old lady in the coursest terms-ending the demonstration by firing a pistol at the house On the night of the 21st inst. the store of T. P. Howard, Esq., of Hodgeville, was entered by High and Saml, McDauiel who took five watches there-from—one gold and four silver. Our informant says that several persons were in the store that

ing, and among them was one of these boys rewed the fastenings that held one of the in the front door, in order that he might The Nashville Union has the following with reference to the Bank of East Tennessee: We conversed last evening with an intelligent

the great at run was made, the deposits we than they had ever been during the hank's ex-There is no doubt that the report of the failure of

Meeting of the South-Western Agricultural Associ tion.

hat George Hancock has contributed by his efforts a President of the S. W. A. & M. A., to its use'n

as President of the S. W. A. & M. A., to its need in the sand success, and that its future prosperity with the promoted by his elevation, do recommend his to the stockholders thereof, as their candidate for the office of President of the Association.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait to be appointed to be will serve if elected, and that his determination be made known turners, the public pressure.

W. A. MERRIWETHER, Secretary.

Walker's Murder of Sainsar.

From a letter in the N. Y. T. mes of New 28th, signed...

Now comes the onliminating villainy.

Mariano Salasar, still true to his country, thong sorely disappointed in her professed deliverer, greweary of the strife, and anxions to visit San Salva de that benichts.

o the city of Grana a and thrown into prison, when

ne was visited by Gen. Walker on the day after hi

The General thought-may think-that the

indignantly repudiated, must be true

ess as if carved ln discolored m

tance he had hnilt no his transitory now

ic step and antronbled eye filled eve with admiration; his last act was to a bine convolvulas which grew in the

ecollections.
So died Mariano Salasar, as good and brave a

Insurrection of Slaves,

The Nashville Banner of the 29th says: We learned yesterday from a gentlemen just rom Clarksville that considerable excitement

sts in that place and thronghout the country

cent on account of the dl-covery of the pro

pacific on account of the discovery of the preim nary preparations of an insurrection among is slave population, to come off on the 24th of Dece-der. Quite a number of negroes had been arrest and confined, and several had made confession, the neighborhood of Louisa Firance, a plan blew up a church was discovered and thwarted.

ready for the match. A large collection of and and amminition had also been discovered a

Breckinridge and Kentucky

The result of the election in Kentneky, the notes that of the Democratic candidate for Vicesident, Mr. Brecklaridge, is the highest tribu

ung upon her vitals, seted in good time to re-in igorate the strong arm of the Democracy of Ker

and should it he that he is soon to

cky, and to show to the gallant Breeking

emergeney.

New York Items

New York, Nov. 27—The new printing raph instruments, invented by D. E. Hug Pursuant to a call, a meeting of a portion of the nembers of the South-Western Agricultural and Ry, were publicly exhibited in operation in this say, by the same time, over one wire, with great rapidity, and in other respects faitflied all that was claimed for echanical Association, was held at the Conrt Ionse, in the city of Lonisville, Saturday, Novem per 29. Upon motion, Lawrence Young was called them.

The Canal Commissioners will close the casals on the 10th of December, unless they shall have been previously closed by ice. The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved. That with an eye single to the success of the Association, and carnest desire to render it is efficient as possible in achieving good, this meet Democratic Mass Meetlog. as entition as possible in achieving good, this meeting dep-ceates may and every attempt to introduce political and party feeling into the Association.

Resolved, That for the purpose of allaying any personal feeling that may exist, originating in the efforts of the friends of two of the most prominent and valuable members of the Association to elevate each to the Presidency, this meeting recommend that the names of these two gentlemen be with drawn from the contest and that some gentlemen New York, Nov. 27.—The Democracy of this y held a mass meeting at Tammany Hall last to ing is honor of their victory at the recent extion. onal Toket and of the local officers of this city, were adopted.

Speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Clingman,
of North Caroline; Judge Parker, Daul. L. Leyman, John Cochran and others.

The assembings was immense and displayed a
considerable amount of enthusiass. rawn from the contest and that some gentleman atisfactory to all parties, shall be submitted to the tockholders as a compromise and union candidate. Upon motion, the following preamble and rese The above resolutions, and the following preamble and resolutions were also adopted:

WHEREAS, The friends of Col. Hancock, having greed to withdraw his nome in accordance with the above resolutions, and the friends of Mr. Malory having refused to do so, therefore

Resolved, That this merting being well satisfied that Course Hancock has collected.

BY TELEGRAPH

Energy Nov. 27, P. M.—Leavenworth dates up to Friday have been received. The sale of lend is progressing without disturbance. Lecompte has issued a process against Gov. Geary for contempt

Demscratic Jubilea. Wassington, Nov. 27.—The Democrats of the District are to-day celebrating the Presidential victory by a grand procession with the usual paraphernalia, the whole to conclude with an orution and general liberination.

The sloop-of-war Falmouth will be put in commission on the 2rst of January to relieve the Garmantowa in the Brazil squadron.

will serve if elected, and that his determination be made known through the public press.

Pending the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Mr. Duncan moved an amendment as follows:

Just after "to do so" lu the preamble, becames they know Mr. Mallory now has a majority of prox. less sufficient to elect him if the number of votes does not exceed that of the last election.

Upon motion it was ordered to publish the pre-Ar lved,

Eosrey, Nov. 27.—The bark Sicilian, arrived here, has on board the frew of the brig Cinded, Bulwar, from Alyandria for Barbadoes, which foundered at sea on the 17th inst. Upon motion it was ordered to publish the proeedings of this meeting in the city papers.

LAWRENCE YOUNG, President. Collision.

Naw York, Nov. 27 — The schooner Queen of the South, which sail d bence yesterday for Wilmington. Forth Carolina, returned to port this morning in a damaged condition, having been in collision with a sloop off the Highlands. The sloop was stock, but no lives lost. Later from California.

New Orleans, Nov. 23.—The Empire Chy has arrived at the Ballse, from California, with dates to the 5th inst. Filmore in San Francisco county, thirty-nine red, over Fremont forty-eight hundred— anan leads in the interior upland countles

overy of the strine, and anxions to visit San Salvalor, that he might once more behold the family and
some which he had only quitted at what he believdd to be the call of friendship, and on behalf of one
or whom he had already made great sacrifices.
While traveling on this errand, the associations
of which should have inspired mercy in the hardest
seart, he was captured, noarmed, in a small boat,
in the Bay of Fousica, and from thence was brought
to the city of Grana, a and thrown into prices were vailed in the city, where the people's ticket was The Orizaba arrived at San Francisco, on the 30th alt., eleven days from Nicaragua, the best time from New York on record. The General thought—may think—that the se-rets of that prison house can never be revealed om his conduct at the time, it is probable he im-gined himself slone; with the prisoner, but God does of permit such in quities to pass without a winness-here was an unseen observer of that interview the heard every word that passed; and is now his his city awaiting the arrival of Gen. Walker here then he whall be expelled (as he shortly man) from

Sr. Lor's, Nov. 28. - The Santa Fe mail has arrived. News an important.

The Ladiana were generally quiet. Mr. Idler, the agent of the mining company, and Messrs. Knuts and Chapin had arrived at seats Fe. and would soon put two engines in operation at the Placer

when he shall be expelled (as he shortly must) from that power he has so flendishly ahused, that he may lenounce him to his face as a marderer. Don Mariano at first, and with good reason, hope if that his immediate liberation would follow this visat from one he had so often and so largely befriended, he would have sendered. :Doath of an old Pioneer. MILWAURIE, Nov. 29.—The funeral eeremonies to-day, of Solomon Junean, an old pioneer, exceeded anything of the kind over witnessed here. The military, fremen and eivil societies were out. The huldings on several of the streets were hung in magning. from one he had so often and so largely befriended; he would have embraced him with a Spaniard's warmth out for the ominons and chilling silence with which the other waived him hack. Disappointed, but in no degree as yet alarmed, he stated the simple truth—that he had obeyed the Coms functional Presid at and assisted him as Minister under an appointment which Walker himself had ratified and which had never been repealed; that he was then ou his way to San Salvador to pay a visit to his tittle ones—a statement which would have suggested to any soul not utterly impenetable to the

DETECTA, Nov. 28.—The of Michigan.
Detecta, Nov. 28.—The official vote of Michigan is as follows: Fremont 71,162; Buchanada, 22,135; Filmore 1,561; Smith 150. Fremont's planality is 19,023. Bingham (Rep.) for Governor has a majority of 17,317. gested to any soul not utterly impenetrable to the hore enotions of man's nature, the impelling cause for which that home had been shandoned. Still the name ominous silence—the same sullen and down seat look. ant look.

Salasur became at length alarmed and began to uspect that the character he had so often hourd of walker—and which he had either langhed to score in the control of the lange of

RIVER NEWS

or in ignantly repudiated, must be true.

"You cannot mean to murder me?" he nerwously luquired. "I have done nothing but my duty. Remember our former relations—remember how much I sacrified—remember my wife and little ones whom I have stripped of fortunes in order to promote your Interests. If you take my life—hut I cannot believe you wi I—they are beggers."

Not a word was vonchasfed in reply: the bright and light pouring in through the durgeon window. River risen S juches with a prospect of several feel of a well. A rise of 3 feet in the Kanawha is reported. Wea-THE RIVER—Rise at Pittsburg—By Boots Ready—Navigation Fully Resumed.—The river at this point from the effects of the heavy rains of Friday had rises exactly four inches at the head of the falls, equal to ten inches at Portland, up to saturday night. During yesterday it was at a stand, neither rising nor failing, with elear, pleasant weather. light pouring in through the dungeon window ll on the features of Walker as livid and moti Yiel ling now to a father's and a husband's "ea Yielding now to a father's and a husband's fears, the prisoner begged and supplicated for an immediate answer. He offered to canish himself for life from the country—to give up every dollar that remained to him, if he might only be permitted to rejoin his family and devote the remainder of his days to their support. He even shed tears, which did no discredit to his manhood, and humiliated himself before the cool embediagnes of democratic master.

tand, between twing nor mining, with elear, pleasant weather.

At Plitshurg the despatches were conflicting, the ress despatches being contradictory and nary hable a smanl; but by a special despatch to Captain J. C. linnott, of the Wm. Bagaley, we have the gratifyng intelligence that the river was rising, rainy weather Saturdoy night. The despatch was from Baga'ey, Coagrove & Co., sent Saturday night, who telegraph that there were four feet water in the channel, the river rising, and the weather "We'll see about it," said Walker, evading a di-et answer, and turning modily towards the door we'll see about it,—we'll see."

Those were the words he ever nttered to the g n-

Those were the words he ever nttered to the g n-man upon whose fortnes, friendship and assisn this city, stated that it was railing hard at Pitts nrg Satz-day night. This dissipates all doubts o an abundance of water, and insures, we think, a coal boat rise, and that an abundan e of co l will

The rain that fell in this vicinity was one of the heaviest ever known, an estimate making it qual to fully six inches—a tremendous hody of water. If it was equally heavy all along the water courses, it will make a hig rise, though its indusence here has heen zinch less than was anticipated. Beargross oreek, our own home stream, that flows almost all round the town, though its mouth has been ent off, was swillen beyond precedent by the rain, having overrun its banks at a fearful rate, and came very near drowning a large lot of bogs at the pork houses. They were in pens far mp the bank; but they water rose, and before they could be got out it had filled the pens to the depth of a foot or more. The Kentucky river at Frankfort was rising pretty fast Saturday, as we care from Capt. Tripliett, of the Southerner, who left there at noon. Up to that time it had risen nearly two feet, and a farther rise of two feet was expected, but not sufficient to make a "coal tide." Benson creek and Elkhorn, branches of the Kentucky, were booming ligh, and pouring out a mighty volume of water.

At Cincianati, sa we learn from Capt. Summers, the river had risen hut a few inches, the rain there The Constitution of Nicaragna defines the crime o consist of being "taken in arms against the con-tituted anthorities of the State, or alding and as-isting its enemies." Even under these circumstances a full trial must be granted with liberty to the ces a full trid must be granted, with liberty to the accussed to summo witnesses and employ connsel in his own defence. But here there was nothing of a trial save the miserably suspicious nature of Wm. Walker, and nothing of counsel save the blood thirsty passion of a judge!

Punctual to the hour that very day the inhuman order was fulfilled. When Don Mariano found that all honce had failed to be not the trib. order was fulfilled. When Don mariano round all hopes had failed, he met death with the humbing of a carristian and the firmness of a man. His classical are fulfilled area nis enemies be river had risen but a few inches, the rain ther

the river had reen but a few inches, the rain there not being very heavy.

Along the lower Ohio the rain was heavy, and Salt river, at its month, was pouring out a mighty torrent of waters, having risen six feet at the month. This will make a good stage of water in the lower Ohio, as all the other tributaries have been a sected by the rain. The Agricultural Association.

So died Mariano Salasar, as good and hrave a patriot as over Central America brought forth to act and suffer in her cause.

Without remorse—without sympathy—without gratitade—without religion—without any passions, save those of hatred, jealonsy and revenge, and with no higher instinct than that of personal aggrandize-We regret that the called meeting of the tockholders of the Agricultural Association, ment, his murderer still lives in the person of the self-dnhhed President, Wm. Walker of Nicaragus held on Saturday evening, resulted alone in farther and apparently more irreconcileable disagree ments. It had been our earnest desire, and that ed us to indulge in the hope, that some act of onciliation would be adopted which, while it would insure concord and the prosperity of the Association, would in no wise affect the dignity r compromise the character of any member. Ent we were disappointed. An effort was made at concession by the friends of Col. Hancock; but these favorable to Mr. Mallory refused to acquiesce. There seems to be scarcely the possibility of an adjustment of these difficulties; esand smmnnition had also been discovered and seized. One white man, we learn, who was caught in the act of counselling the insurrectlen, had been arrested and imprisoned. Among the negroes arrested and confined are the sapposed ris gleaders—the generals and capiains, as they are called, of the movement. The general opinion prevails in Montgomery county, as we learn from our intermant, that the plot is deep laid, and embraces the always throughout a wild extent of territory. pecially, since at the meeting on Saturday there vas an evident attempt on the part of eartain persons to resolve the matter into one of a parti-

an political nature. Such an attempt deserves the severest repreension of all persons. It would prove fatal to the slaves throughout a wide extent of territery, ranging from Kentucky Sonth and West.

At Clarkswille a strong extra patrol are on duty every night, and so well assured are the clizena that there is grannd for precantion, that nearly every housekeeper is prepared with arms for any any institution of the kind, and more especially this, the management of which has already given rise to so many jealousiea. To save the Association from dismemberment and ruin we would again appeal to the friends of the two rival cans didates for the Presidency to withdraw their mes. It must be axceedingly distasteful to these high minded gentlemen to know that the pertinacity of their friends is the only obstacle to peace and the future of the success of the Assoiation to which they are so much devoted .-Those favorable to Col. Hancock are willing to wi hdraw him, whenever Mr. Mallory's name is thdrawn. Certainly there is nothing but fairness and justice in this proposition, and it should be met in a kindred spirit by the opposing party.

> The Buffelo Republic says that a young man met with a terrible accident at Sweet's Planing M.l., in that city on Saturday last. Whe reaching for some tools, his shirt sleeve came in contact with the revolving saw. His arm was instantly drawn against it, the saw cut ing it off in a moment, just at the clow. He was conveyed to his home and is likely to recover. He says he knew he should be himred by "that" saw, as he dramed several weeks since that he was on; to pieces he it, and that he since that he was cu' to pieces hy it, and that he has had a presentiment of this accident ever since

GREELEV INDICTED .- Horace Gree'ev, editor of MRETING OF THE ELECTORS.—Next Wednesday is the day appointed by law for the electors to meet at this place, and cast their vote for President and Vice President of the United States. An idea obtains that the Governor must issue his proclamation for the meeting. We believe he is not required to do so by any law of this State, and it has not heen the usual practice in such cases. The returns of three counties, Bracken, Grant and Letcher, had not heen received up to yesterday evening, and the official vote will not be declired by the proper antorities before Monday. The Secretary of State will not have an opp rtunity of notifying the Democratic electors of their election in tile for such

Prof. Wood's Hain Restorative.—Having tried insuccessfully sundry highly recommended "Hair Tonics" on our name half demaded crows, we had about lost all confidence in nontrums of that sort, until a few weeks ago we met a d'stinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with this hair, and as "gray as a rat," but now boasting as fine and glosey a head of hair as any could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall my that next, as ear advertising commans about it to be for sale in town.

advertising commas show it to be for sale in town,
Ottaves Free Trader.

For sale by all druggists.

d4 deckwif aweetest and most delightful Sabbath costume. The san shone with the brilliancy of spring

time, and the western horrizon was radient with

Judge Stites of the Court of Appeals, and Hon. Elijah Hise were in the city yesterday.

red and gold long after night fall.

cultum has destined this unique specimen of priental recklessness of expense to be his favorite etreat in the garden of the seraglio, whence 'Cause he says if anyhody will send him a club. neness of the weather, which enabled planters to end in large supplies. The orders from France, e will send them a copy of his paper."
The mother came near fainting, but retained concionsness enough to ask:
"But, Tommy, dear, what do you suppose he ea, and other infinences will make their mark upo end in large supplies. eoin made of it.

The Register very tritely observes—'while oli fogy chemists fill sincoure offices on fat salaries modern chemists are playing such pranks as this every ray of daylight is always to he excluded, and where he intends to retire for the repose and Belgium and Eugland are large, and but few vessels are loading for the United States. You will not be a little surprised when I tell you that emigration is rapidly increasing here; the government is well aware of its grent advantages, and have snoceeded in attracting the attention of European settlers.—The French and Portugnese are lucreasing rapidly, and the English, Irish and Scotch are coming in thousands, and a tilling on the finest lands in the gentleman of this vicinity, who had just returned from Knoxville. He informs us that he had eight hundred dollars payable at the Jonesboro Iranch; but that the bank at Knoxville redeemed it in coln. ditude be cannot enjoy in the palace. \*Well, mother, I don't know, unless it is to knock JENNY LIND AND LABLACHE. - On the occase down enbscribers as don't pay for their paper."
"Here, Jame, take this boy and put him to hed ARRIVAL OF NEW ORLEANS SUGAR .- The firs The run had nearly ceased, and the community at Knoxville had nulimited confidence in the bank and were determined to sustain it. On Saturday, when should make some move lowards giving the elshould make some move lowards giving the ele-tors a befitting reception. Hany persona will be attracted to Frankfort on that day to witness a novel a spectacle to most, as seeing the vote of of Kenincky cast in her electoral college for a Dem-eratio President and Vice President of the Unite States. May we have a quadrennial recurrence such access—Frankfort Yeoman, Saturday. BLIND MINISTERS .- It is well known that the

direct, if not the only, arrival of sngar this season from New Orleans was by H. W. Newcomb & Bro. (it was a lot of 36 hogsheads, by the Fanny Bullitt, to Cairo, and from thence to this city by the steam

chops and roan sausages are eaten with great reliah. this season of the year.